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## DUBLIN'S LORD MAYOR MAY HOLD HEARING ON THE STRIKE PROBLEM

Says Only Public Inquiry Will Satisfy Him,  
and That If Necessary He Will Conduct  
One Himself, Although Without Law

### CONDITIONS NOW INTOLERABLE

Special Cable to the Monitor  
from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Monitor's special representative in Dublin, has been received by the lord mayor, who has authorized him to state in his name that he does not consider Lord Aberdeen's promise of a private inquiry sufficient, and that nothing short of a public inquiry will satisfy him. If this is not granted he declares he will hold one himself.

He admitted that there was no legal provision for such an inquiry, but he could, he pointed out, invite evidence from citizens of repute.

In such case he felt certain that evidence would be given of a nature which would compel the government to grant a full, open investigation.

A feature of the situation, which of all things is regarded as most significant, is the total silence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. This silence was described to the Monitor's representative by one of the foremost politicians, himself a man of undoubted impartiality, as the beginning of the end. Larkinism, this gentleman added, is at its root, the first half-conscious rebellion against the mental despotism of the church of Rome.

A prominent English labor man had told him, he continued, at the moment of his leaving the city that the lower grade of Dublin labor was the most poverty-stricken thing he knew. Twenty thousand families lived in one room to a family, with the result that the poverty and vice engendered was indescribable. Respectable Dublin workers had completely left the city for the suburbs. Rates were absolutely enormous, and the corporation was entirely unequal to dealing with the conditions. It was these conditions which made the present outbreak a desperate fight for escape from something intolerable.

He himself could see nothing but an inevitable pitched battle between the employers and the men for the reason that the employers were equally desperate, owing to trade conditions for years past having been intolerable. Great firms were moving to England, and in the present struggle they had come to the conclusion that they would lose less by shutting down altogether than by going on as things were.

No one, he told the Monitor representative, could possibly see to the end. The position was simply chaos and perhaps the most dangerous in the history of the country. On the surface it was Larkin for the worker against the employer.

(Continued on page two, column six)

## GENERAL STRIKE NOW POSSIBILITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Labor Meeting Votes to Take  
Such Action if Any of Lead-  
ers Arrested Is Convicted

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—A great labor demonstration took place on Saturday in Johannesburg. The speeches were distinctly violent and the ministry was bitterly criticized. A motion was carried in favor of a general strike in event of any of the arrested leaders being convicted.

Meantime the minister has announced that almost all the demands of the miners' association are being given effect to by the companies by means of regulations.

## CHAMBER FAVORS DEEPER CHANNEL FOR FORE RIVER

Delegates to Meet Harbor and  
Land Board and Urge Govern-  
ment to Improve Stream

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

By authority of the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce its committee on maritime affairs is to send delegates to a meeting to be held Sept. 18 by the harbor and land commissioners to consider improvement of Massachusetts harbors, rivers and waterways.

Closely in line with this is the recommendation of the same committee with regard to the further improvement of Weymouth Fore River, which leads to the Fore River shipbuilding yards.

The Federal government in 1911 appropriated \$140,000 for widening and deepening this channel. The improvements then planned have been completed at a cost of \$80,000, leaving a balance of \$60,000.

The mean low water depth of the river is only 18 feet, and with the average tide there is but 27 feet at high water. Under the most favorable conditions this will barely allow the passage of vessels drawing 24 or 25 feet.

The Fore River corporation is engaged in the construction of government and commercial vessels of a draft which can be navigated through the channel only under the most favorable tide and weather conditions.

In addition the Fore River Company is undertaking to build a dry dock which must have not less than 30 feet of water over the sill.

The committee therefore has recommended that the chamber approve the request that the Federal government appropriate the \$60,000 balance of the appropriation to deepen the channel of Weymouth Fore River to 24 feet at mean low water.

## GOV. FOSS WILL NAME E. E. STONE FOR COMMISSION

Springfield Man Is to Be Ap-  
pointed to Public Service  
Commission, if He Desires

Governor Foss has decided to appoint Everett E. Stone, formerly mayor of Springfield and now treasurer of the New England Construction Company, to the public service commission to succeed George P. Lawrence, who recently resigned.

Mr. Stone was formerly chief engineer of the Boston & Albany. The Governor has offered this appointment to Mr. Stone and if he receives Mr. Stone's acceptance or a reasonable assurance that he will accept he will probably make his nomination Wednesday.

The Governor has been looking for a man available, he says, and decided to have a man from western Massachusetts, the other members being all of Boston or residents of the metropolitan district.

## EDWARD BILLINGS SAID TO BE MAN FOR COLLECTOR

President of Good Government  
Association Mentioned as  
Having Been Selected

According to word received at the Federal building today Edward Billings, president of the Good Government association of Boston, and a prominent Democrat in Massachusetts, is said to be considered by President Wilson for collector of the port of Boston. It was said that he would be successor to Edwin U. Curtis, who is now in office.

Mr. Billings, it is understood, has the backing of Laurence Minot, John H. Kelher, former congressman from Charlestown, and James J. Storrow, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

## SIX RUNS SCORED BY PHILADELPHIA IN FIRST INNING

LINEUP FOR FIRST GAME  
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA  
Smith, ss. Paskert, c.  
Connelly, 1b. Knabe, p.  
Sweeney, 2b. Lober, 3b.  
Schmidt, 3b. Magree, cf.  
Zinn, cf. Cravath, rf.  
Griffith, rf. Luderus, lf.  
McClusky, 3b. Doonan, lf.  
Whaling, c. Killifer, p.  
Quinn, James, p. Seaton, c.  
Empires, O'Day and Ensign.

Boston and Philadelphia met at the Walpole street grounds this afternoon in their third successive double-header. There was a good sized crowd out to witness the games.

Philadelphia started right after the game scoring six runs in the first inning on singles by Paskert, Knabe, Lober, Magree, Cravath, Luderus, doubles by Doonan and Killifer, an error by Smith and a second single by Knabe. After five of the runs had been scored James was sent in to pitch for Boston in place of Quinn.

Manager Stallings was forced to make a couple of changes in his lineup. Maranville was out of the game, Smith going to short and McClusky taking Smith's place at third. Quinn was selected to pitch for Boston with Whaling doing the catching.

Manager Dooin selected Seaton to do the pitching for Philadelphia with Killifer catching. This was the combination that won the opening game of the series on Friday and Manager Dooin was confident of repeating today. Lober again played third in place of Byrne.

## RED MEN ORDER HOLDING SESSION

WASHINGTON—With high officials and their wives present from every state, the sixty-sixth Great Sun session of the Order of Red Men convened here today. While the Red Men met the Daughters of Pocahontas gathered to discuss national issues pertaining to the welfare of the great council.

The men were divided today on the question of holding the annual parade. The entire initial session was given over to the settlement of this question.

## MOTOR SILENCING CAMPAIGN GAINS

In a statement issued by the Motor Boat Muffling Association today, attention is drawn to the fact that in line with the enforcement of the motor boat muffling law the authorities of Fall River have served notice on all motor boat owners in that vicinity that the law requiring mufflers on all boats must be complied with strictly and that local officers along the river have made several arrests and secured convictions.

Worcester and Shrewsbury have been taking similar steps to enforce the law on Lake Quinsigamond.

## FOUNTAIN SITE SELECTED

T. J. Coolidge, Jr., secretary of the art commission, said today that the board had decided on a site at Columbus avenue and Providence street, opposite the new Cort theater, for the proposed Copenhagen drinking fountain which is to cost \$10,000.

## THREE AMERICAN SONDER YACHTS IN RACE TODAY

Conditions Similar to Those That  
Prevailed in Previous Races,  
With but Little Wind Blowing  
—Favorable to the Ellen

### GERMANS ENTERTAIN

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—With the three American sonder yachts still in the racing, the fifth of the international series with Germany was started off this port today. The victory of the Ellen in the race Saturday resulted in the elimination of all three visiting yachts, and the fight for the chief prize of the series, the President Wilson trophy, lies between the three home boats, the Ellen, Cima and Sprig.

There was but very little wind blowing when the three American yachts went out for the starting line and general conditions were very much the same as during the previous races of the series. This was favorable to the Ellen, the only yacht that had won two legs on the President Wilson trophy, as she is considered the best light-breeze yacht entered for the series.

When the yachts reached the start, accompanied by the smallest excursion fleet of the series, the wind was blowing about three knots an hour from the southwest. The committee hoisted the triangular course signal with the first leg a beat, southwest.

It was very light but there seemed to be more breeze inshore, while a strong flood tide was setting up the bay toward the first mark.

The start was at 11:10 and the Sprig caught the signal nicely, crossing the line sharp on the starboard with the Ellen astern and the Cima to leeward. The yacht made long hitches to starboard and short ones to port in order to get the full benefit of the tide. At 11:30 the Sprig was still leading, with the Ellen a close second and the Cima dropping behind. It looked like a long slow race.

With half the course sailed the Sprig had a lead of 15 seconds over the Ellen, while the Cima was 13 seconds behind the Curtis boat. The Sprig was not headed during the entire round, although the stern boats drew up on her in the reaches. The times at the end of the first round, the start being at 11:10 were:

	El time
Sprig	1 00 34
Ellen	1 00 40
Cima	1 01 02

In the early part of the second beat to windward the Sprig increased her lead. All doubt as to the American boats (Continued on page sixteen, column four)

## SENATOR JOHNSON DOESN'T GO HOME

WASHINGTON—Rather than risk the loss of his vote on the tariff bill, Senator Charles F. Johnson of Maine has forgone the privilege of returning to his home at Waterville to vote for the Democratic candidate for representative from the third district.

Up to late Sunday the senator was undecided, as he had cancelled already several speaking engagements in his district on account of the tariff bill, but he was persuaded to stay here. He would have been paired with Senator Burton of Ohio had he gone to Maine.

## SOUTH BOSTON TO PRESENT 'L' PLEAS

A request has been received by the joint board consisting of the public service commission and Boston transit commission for a hearing at which the people of South Boston and a part of Dorchester may submit their complaints regarding the service of the Boston Elevated Company.

The petition was signed by John J. Toomey, President of the Trade Association of South Boston; James W. Keyes, chairman transportation committee of South Boston Citizens Association, and William T. Naganul.

## LEADING AMERICAN SONDER YACHT



THE ELLEN, OWNED BY CHARLES P. CURTIS OF BOSTON

## JAPAN ROUSED BY ATTACKS ON HER SUBJECTS

Antagonism to Her Flag Resent-  
ed—Events During Sack of  
Nanking Stir Public Opinion  
Throughout the Country

### PROTECTION IS ASKED

LONDON—There is no question at all but that outrages on the Japanese flag and Japanese subjects, especially those during the sack of Nanking, are rousing public opinion throughout that country to a point where serious representations will probably be made to the government at Peking.

The regime of Yuan Shih Kai is rapidly assuming the form, in the opinion of Japanese, of nothing short of organized plunder, and a public meeting, denouncing this and calling on the government to protect its subjects if necessary by force has just been held in Tokio.

## FIREMEN ASKING POLICEMEN'S PAY

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Members of the fire department are trying to obtain an increase in pay, asserting that they deserve as much pay as the policemen.

A fireman now receives \$10.25 per week and a policeman \$21. Commissioner Lynch, who is head of both fire and police departments has been conferred with by a committee representing the firemen. As the firemen during the past year were conceded one day off duty in five, there is opposition to the increase at this time.

## FINANCE BOARD URGES CHOICE OF COMMERCE SCHOOL SITE

Immediate designation by the school commission of a desirable site for the proposed high school of commerce is recommended by the finance commission in a communication sent today to the city council. The commission advises withholding approval of the schoolhouse commission's request of \$100,000 additional to the \$600,000 originally appropriated

for the high school of commerce until "it is shown that the site has finally been determined upon and that the extra \$100,000 will be needed."

The report notes that in the last four years the city has spent about \$58,000 on the High School of Commerce and has received nothing in return except two sets of plans and one sketch for buildings on sites which were subsequently abandoned, and two parcels of property on Warrenton street which it was unable to sell to the former owners after the abandonment of the Warrenton street scheme had made the retention of the parcels unnecessary.

The board therefore expresses the view that the city council should defer action on the additional appropriation until a site has been selected which is certain not to be subsequently abandoned.

The communication reviews the attempts to secure sites for the school in Fort Hill square and in the Fenway, as well as on Warrenton street.

## GUNBOATS SHELL DOMINICAN CITY

WASHINGTON—Dominican gunboats are shelling the city of Puerto Plata, San Domingo, today, and Americans are exposed to the fire, according to dispatches received by the state department from Vice-consul Esteve.

The American cruiser Des Moines is on the way to the scene to join the cruiser Nashville.

## NEW HAVEN MAY SELL ITS BONDS IN THREE SIZES

Plan to Give Opportunity to  
Small Shareholders by Issue of  
Securities in Different Denomi-  
nations—Voting for Men

### PLANS FOR HEARING

President Elliott Here to Ask  
Public Service Board to Ap-  
prove Sale of \$67,552,000 De-  
bentures—Stockholders Help

While the stockholders' committee of the New Haven road was voting this morning for representatives to attend the hearing on the issuance of \$67,552,000 debenture bonds before the public service commission tomorrow the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company submitted a proof of the indenture indicating that there would be three denominations of bonds, \$10,000, \$1000 and \$100, thereby allowing small investors to make purchases.

The plan submitted to the commission is of the indenture authorized by vote of the board of directors under which the convertible debentures of 1913 are proposed to be issued if approved by the commission. The debentures are to be issued to the amount of \$67,552,000, and in denominations of \$10,000, \$1000 and \$100.

The company promises to pay the principal on Oct. 1, 1933, and 6 per cent interest semi-annually until the principal is convertible. If any default in the payment of interest occurs and continues for 60 days, the principal may be declared payable.

The following is quoted from the proposed form of debenture: "The holder of this debenture shall enjoy, so far as lawfully may be, until October 1, 1928, a right to subscription to any future issue of capital stock of the railroad company to the same extent as if at the time of such issue, the holder of 10 shares of the capital stock of the company."

"If the railroad company shall hereafter create any mortgage upon its now existing main line of railroad between Woodlawn in the city and state of New York and Springfield in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, or its now existing main line of railroad between New Haven in the state of Connecticut and Providence in the state of Rhode Island, this obligation shall without further act be entitled, so far as lawfully may be, to share in the security of such mortgage pro rata with every other obligation that may be secured thereby, and any such mortgage shall expressly so provide."

Members of the New Haven stockholders' protective committee were present at the meeting called this morning for consideration of action to be taken in connection with the hearing on the new New Haven bond issue which is to be given by the Massachusetts public service commission.

After a discussion of the situation the members agreed to appear before the public service commission tomorrow and to urge the granting of authority for the issue of the bonds for the benefit of the property to insure the carrying out of President Elliott's program for improvements.

Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven road, arrived at the Old Colony Trust Company at 11:45 to confer with the stockholders' committee.

President Elliott states that at the opening of the hearing tomorrow the road is to be represented by Theodore N. Vail, Samuel Rea, Vice-president Kochersperger, General Counsel Robbins, himself and possibly others.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven railroad, declares he intends to make that road the safest in the country. It is planned to spend \$25,000,000 for steel cars and the best safety signals, he says.

Coroner Mix resumes his inquest today. He expects to conclude by next Friday.

New Haven engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors are forming a federation under which each union will retain its individuality but become a unit for dealing with the New Haven officials as to working conditions.

President Elliott gave a dinner Saturday night at the Taft hotel to heads of the different divisions of the New Haven railroad. Mr. Elliott said he would try to have 2000 New Haven men at the next "get together" meeting.

## FIRST ARGENTINE BEEF NEARS PORT

NEW YORK—The liner Van Dyke is expected here soon with the first cargo of Argentine beef to be brought to this country. The vessel has 1000 quarters of beef in her cold storage compartments, consigned by an Argentine house to a produce exchange firm.

The shipment is an experimental one and the beef may be sold at once. In anticipation, however, that meat will soon be put on the free list, the consignees may put the shipment in cold storage here under bond.



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# Dublin Masters and Men Confer on Big Strike Problem

## FISCAL REFORM ADVOCATED FOR FRENCH BUDGET

Senator Bienvenu-Martin Favors  
Plan Which Includes Tax on  
Incomes, While M. Antonin  
Dubost Is Not so Radical

### MODERATION IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The recent elections of the Senate have not resulted in any marked changes of the respective parties. A considerable number of them have already held their first sessions and the remainder will meet some time in September.

Apart from their local interests these departmental councils afford an important indication of the trend of public opinion on leading national events, and the almost unanimous interest shown in some specific questions, and the equally unanimous ignoring of others, shows clearly already the direction of public thought.

The subject that has latterly almost entirely possessed the whole country, viz.: the three years military service law, has been strangely enough largely ignored, receiving quite inconspicuous attention from even its most determined opponents. It may be inferred that this question is not only universally accepted as a national necessity, but is regarded as a fait accompli and no longer open to discussion.

The leading feature in the various councils taken as a whole resolves itself into an active interest in national finances. The recognition of the growing expenditure and of the financial needs of the country and the best manner in which to provide for the rapidly increasing public charges is now a question that can be no longer delegated to experts but has to be met in a practical way by the cooperation of the tax payers themselves.

### New Law Makes Difficult

While it is a fact that a few who have been either openly or secretly opposed to the new military law could not refrain from stating, as did M. Sarrien, that the needed financial and social reform had been rendered much more difficult in consequence of the recent military law, yet this obvious truism was in a sense entirely ignored by the majority of the councils in their desire to deal with the larger question of financial reform. This latter would still have remained a vital and pressing question, even if the additional military expenditure had not been required.

There is naturally at the present moment considerable difference of opinion as to how best to deal with this alarming increase of expenditure. Two main ideas have been put forward. The one is that a radical financial reform is needed and the other that intelligent and scientific reorganization and development of the present fiscal system will remedy the situation. Many different speeches have been made on this subject throughout the various councils but those of two well-known senators indicate in a general way the prevailing opinion as to these two schemes.

Senator Bienvenu-Martin is president

of the Senate finance committee and a great authority on national finance. He is an ardent supporter and advocate of the party desiring radical reform, and on his election as president of the general council for the department of the Yonne, said that the first duty devolving upon the government and Parliament was to accomplish fiscal reform, for not only did justice demand it, but the state of the country's finances would allow of no delay. The considerable expense that national defense necessitated, the extension of the many laws of relief, and the legitimate increase of the wages which had been accorded to government employees, had all combined to aggravate a budgetary situation already very heavy. To procure the enormous additional revenue which was indispensable in order to arrive at a permanent standard or level, it was no use dreaming of having increased recourse to the present methods of direct taxation; some amongst those present suffered so much from inequality in their assessment that an increase in their rates would make the burden intolerable.

It was surely not at a moment when rural property was patiently awaiting the reduction which had been promised it that one could inflict upon it even slight increase. It was by the establishing of a general progressive income tax and by demanding from acquired fortunes a substantial contribution that they could obtain the revenue necessary to balance the budget in any true and enduring way. Other nations had experienced before them corresponding difficulties, and had risen out of them, and why should not France who possessed an admirable force of labor and accumulated wealth be able to do the same. Her representative would, M. Martin said, have to look the problem well in the face, take up the resolution and responsibilities involved, and show themselves more severe than ever in the granting of credits and in the proper control of the use they were put to.

### Entire Change Proposed

It may be seen that in a word M. Bienvenu-Martin proposes to change the entire system of raising the national revenue, and his opponents do not hesitate to point out that the enforcement of such a radical change at a time when the fiscal situation presents such innumerable difficulties is a most hazardous and speculative experiment. They go so far even as to allege that at this moment of immense difficulty the remedy proposed is one that is largely actuated by merely political motives.

Another view is put forward by M. Antonin Dubost who is the president of the Senate, and who was elected president of the general council for the department of the Isere by a practically unanimous vote. In his opening speech Senator Dubost commenced by drawing attention to the progressive increase of the departmental budgets since 1890, and took the occasion to render a very high tribute to the spirit of wisdom that had animated the members of the general councils throughout France with regard to their budgets. Their council would naturally, he said, persevere in its efforts, for in managing in the best possible manner the interests of the department for which they were responsible, they were also serving the best interests of the nation.

In face, however, of the enormity of the budgetary expenditure which was ceaselessly accumulating, it was evident that they were obliged to ask for more

and more from their existing sources of revenue and they must not forget that to do so without endangering the national organism, they must measure rigorously their needs against the resisting power of this very organism and consequently their strength must be gauged and developed in advance. To begin with, he said, the country must be enriched, that was to say stimulated, encouraged and protected. They must see that they utilized that individual energy which would best develop its riches, and they must moreover wait for the es-

tablishment of these riches before demanding of them the necessary cooperation in the general interests of the country. This was the only method consistent with both common sense and the principles of scientific finance. They must first allow capital and labor to sow its seed and reap its harvest in order that the tax collector could play his part, and if their own department was one of those in which the fiscal contributions had progressed more than elsewhere during the last 30 years, it was precisely because it had during that period de-

veloped more riches and economic energy. The final result of these discussions cannot of course be determined yet, but there is strong evidence that public opinion is largely in favor of such a scheme as will allow the present system to evolve naturally, and so eventually emerge into a financial system adequate to furnish the revenue required. This is believed by many to be wiser than running the risks of a system of radical reform upon lines on which France has hitherto had no experience whatever.

## PARADE IN HASLINGTON SCHOOL STRIKE



(Copyright by Topical)

Children and parents proclaiming dissatisfaction over release of master

## COUNT THURN TO LEAVE POST AT ST. PETERSBURG

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The Austro-Hungarian ambassador in St. Petersburg is stated to be about to relinquish his post and retire into private life.

The position of Austro-Hungarian ambassador in St. Petersburg has always been regarded as one of the most important positions in the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic service. No fewer than five of Count Thurn's predecessors left St. Petersburg to assume the direction of Austria-Hungary's foreign policy.

Count Berchtold and his predecessor, Count Aehrenthal, were both ambassadors at the court of the Tsar immediately before taking over the work of foreign minister at the Ballplatz. Count Thurn's conduct of affairs in the Russian capital has frequently been criticized, and although it is impossible to say how far he is in any way to blame for the recent defeat by Russia of Austro-Hungarian diplomacy in the near east, it is possible that his impending resignation is not altogether unconnected with this event.

The Neue Freie Presse openly blames him for having been obviously taken by surprise by the formation of the Balkan union last summer, though it admits that all other diplomats were equally ill-informed.

## MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER PLAN TO BE TRIED IN CALCUTTA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—Calcutta, with a population of more than a million people, is now the second city in the British empire and one of the 12 largest cities in the world.

An interesting development has recently taken place in the government of this great city. Owing to the peculiar conditions under which British India is administered it has not hitherto been found possible to concede full powers of self-government to a capital the overwhelming majority of whose inhabitants are Hindus and Muhammadans.

At the same time, owing to the spread of education and of western democratic ideas it has not been considered desirable to maintain a purely autocratic or bureaucratic system, and hence substantial powers have been conferred upon the municipal corporation, half of whose members are popularly elected, and which is presided over by an official nominated by the government.

It has been found in experience, how-

ever, that this system is apt to result in deadlock and in serious complaints against the efficiency of the corporation. The government accordingly has tabled a scheme for splitting up the work now done by the corporation into two watertight compartments. Urgent matters are in the future to be dealt with by a functionary to be called the municipal commissioner, who will be nominated by the government and will enjoy plenary powers in respect to all matters falling within the scope of this department.

Less urgent matters will be debated in the corporation, which will be presided over by a non-official chairman of its own choosing, and which it is proposed to enlarge from a membership of 50 to one of 75. The government has invited the public to express its opinion on this scheme, which has already been made trial of in Bombay, the second largest city in India, and has been found to work admirably.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ENGLISH TOWN STRIKE OVER PRINCIPAL

J. M. Owen, Headmaster of Haslington Building, Is Not  
Appointed for New Structure and Pupils Refuse to  
Attend Despite Expostulation of Authorities

(Special to the Monitor)

HASLINGTON, England.—Children's strikes are not unknown but they generally last only a very short time. They have generally in fact come to a speedy end, as the result of the parents not seeing eye to eye with their children, a rather painful end.

The ordinary strike seems to have only a slight prospect of success unless the strikers can get the country behind them, and it is equally necessary for children, when they decide to strike, to gain the approval of their parents. This the wise children of Haslington, near Crewe, took the precaution to do.

The strike occurred just as some well built and well equipped schools erected by the Cheshire county council near Haslington were about to be opened. Whilst the schools were being built the council has been carrying on the work in a temporary building for more than two years. Of this school J. M. Owen was appointed headmaster and it is stated that he was promised the headmastership of the new school when it was completed.

A short time ago Mr. Owen was asked to resign and another teacher appointed and this action of the council roused great indignation in Haslington. The council were asked to reinstate Mr. Owen by practically all the parents whose children had been taught by Mr. Owen, but refused to do so. Subsequently they appointed Mr. Owen to the temporary mastership of Hasall Green school, about six miles away.

This failed to mollify either children or parents and instead of the children attending the new schools on the opening day about 200 of them were lined up by their parents and marched through the village with flags and banners. The latter bore such inscriptions as "We want justice for Mr. Owen; send him back again and we will then go back to school." The school was picketed in the most orthodox fashion although a force of police attempted to keep the children moving. Six children, amid jeers and cries of "blackleg" went into the school.

Visits were immediately paid to the homes of the six children and one mother was persuaded to go to the school and take her son away. Then there were five and to teach the five there were four

teachers. A visit was paid by the strikers to Hasall and Mr. Owen was given a great ovation. Next day some of the "blacklegs" attending the school persuaded three other children to go in with them, but immediately this became known to the mother of the three children they were fetched away.

Education officials visited the village without avail. The processions through the village were continued, although in response to a request by the chief constable the use of banners was discontinued. A large notice board was, however, fixed up outside the school with the words "To Let Unfurnished" written upon it.

## FARMERS VOTE TO FORM PARTY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The farmers' and settlers' conference, by a vote of 208 to 98, has passed a resolution to form a straight out country party. This vote was arrived at after a strenuous debate and a lively battle with the minority.

It is not yet quite clear what the result of the decision will be, in connection with the coming state elections, as, if the farmers nominate a candidate in every country constituency, a considerable splitting of votes will occur, and doubtless many second ballots will be necessary.

During the debate strong criticism was launched against both the other parties for having failed to do the country justice. The farmers claim that it is unjust and unreasonable for the government to think of spending millions on a harbor bridge when farm produce is rotting in the country because of shortage in railway facilities.

This view has evidently weighed with the minister for works, who has announced that the construction of the bridge must wait for the present in view of money shortage, and the urgent necessity for making country railways and an underground railway system for coping with the congestion in the city. The government will doubtless see that an up-to-date ferry system for vehicles is organized to deal with the traffic.

## LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN MAY HOLD STRIKE HEARING

(Continued from page one)

Much deeper it was Larkin for poverty against suppositional wealth. But deep of all it was Larkin against the Pope with the people as yet ignorant of the true issue, though the hierarchy was terribly alive to it.

## DUBLIN'S LABOR LEADERS CONFER WITH EMPLOYERS

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)  
LONDON.—The Monitor's special correspondent in Dublin telegraphed last night that the mass meeting in O'Connell street on Sunday afternoon, though it was attended by many thousands of Dublin workers, was undoubtedly smaller than anticipated. This was probably out of fear of a repetition of the disturbances of last week.

This did not, however, keep the people indoors, the usual throngs being seen in the side streets. Every effort was made by all parties to secure order. The tramway company ran no cars on O'Connell street. Large reserves of police were kept out of sight in side streets, but they were not in evidence in O'Connell street itself.

Principal speakers were five English Labor members, namely, Ward, Bruce, Henderson, Barnes and Roberts, the last three representing the Labor party. The keynote of the proceedings was one of conciliation. Announcement was made from all three platforms that the English delegates had convinced the Irish organizers that a conciliatory attitude was the most likely one to succeed.

The union men have agreed that their representatives shall meet the employers today to discuss their grievances. Gosling, president of the National Transport Workers Federation, declared that he hoped the meeting would be productive of good results.

Henderson read a message from Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor party in Parliament, conveying to the meeting his heartiest support in its struggle to maintain the rights of all to join unions and hold meetings. A resolution was put to the meeting claiming the right of free speech as well as that of joining unions and picketing and further demanding an inquiry into the conduct of the police and affirming that collective bargaining was the only way by which

## SUFFRAGISTS ACTIVELY PURSUE CAMPAIGN ALL OVER ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The departure of Mrs. Pankhurst from England has given rise to considerable speculation, and the fact that she is only taking a holiday after a year of arduous work has not been accepted as the reasonable solution of the mystery. It is probable that when Parliament reassembles Mrs. Pankhurst will be found in her place once more, directing the movement from headquarters.

Miss Annie Kenney has also decided to take a holiday. In spite of the fact that she left the city quite openly and is liable to arrest under the cat and mouse act, on her unexpired sentence, no attempt was made by the police to detain her.

The holiday campaign organized by the W.S.P.U. is being pursued with vigor all over the British Isles, especially in seaside and other places of amusement, where, at this season, large crowds of people congregate. A caravan tour through Kent has come to an end, and a tour of a similar nature are in progress all over England as well as in Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

Several large fires are reported from various parts of the country, which are attributed in the press to the militant suffragists. Several pavilions have been destroyed, hay stacks burned and a timber yard where 10,000 tons of seasoned timber were stacked was fired. The fire brigade were called to the spot in time to extinguish the flames, but not until damage to the extent of £200 had been done.

A number of telephone wires connecting public call offices on the tube and district railways were cut in London

to improve existing conditions. This was carried with acclamations.

The whole proceedings were carried through without any incident. Everything now depends on the meeting between the masters and the men today. There can be little doubt that the conciliatory spirit of the meeting was due to the lack of funds and the fact, made perfectly clear by English delegates, that no financial help was to be expected from English unions. At the same time no real settlement is possible so long as labor conditions remain as they are.

## TRANSPORT UNION LEADERS AWAITING GENERAL LOCKOUT

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)  
LONDON.—The Monitor's special correspondent in Dublin visited the Liberty hall headquarters of the Transport Workers Union. The scene outside the building was remarkable. Dense throngs of men crowded every approach, but orderliness was observed everywhere. Inside the building it was just the same. The staircases and landings were all thronged. The latest strike news was everywhere chalked on the walls and pickets were everywhere going and coming.

The Monitor's representative was received by Miss Larkin, sister of the leader who has been arrested, and also by Stackpole Hart, delegate from the Clydebank trade council and representing 80,000 men. Miss Larkin, who declared she was quite familiar with the Monitor, said that the authorities thought that when they imprisoned her brother they had stopped the movement, but the movement was going on more vigorously than before. It was not her brother's fight, but the fight of humanity for humanity. They had all their plans laid down.

They were not afraid, she said, and if employers did proclaim a general lockout not a man or woman would starve. Dublin employers were the most cruel in the world. Sweating conditions in the city were inconceivable. She could show dockets of some women workers proving they had received 9d. for 12 days' work.

Thousands and thousands of families were housed worse than dogs, she continued, and they were out to end it all.

Mr. Hart declared that the workers in Dublin were treated scandalously. All the Scotch workmen were with them. It was big question. Solidarity of the whole labor movement was involved and what had occurred in Dublin today was a matter of world importance.

The Monitor's representative was assured that the union was stronger than ever before and that the English trades unions would stand by it and that there were ample funds.

late, and the methods employed point to the idea that the outrage was the work of suffragettes. The wire which connects the receiver with the instrument was, in each case, cut through with a sharp implement, and in some of the call boxes on the District, Metropolitan & Central London railway copies of the Suffragette and other W. S. P. U. publications were left behind.

A representative of the press, who called at Kingsway house to inquire if the action had been concerted, was informed by one of the officials of the movement that she had no statement to make. Telephone and telegraph wires have been cut before, she said, and she was prepared neither to deny nor to admit that this had been the work of enrolled members of the union.

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## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
BOSTON—"Hanky Panky" 8.  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Under Two Flags," 8.30.  
COLONIAL—"The Merry Martyr," 8.  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1.35, 7.45.  
MAJESTIC—"What Happened to Mary," 8.15.  
PARK—"H. B. Warner, 8.15.  
PLYMOUTH—"Miss May Irwin, 8.15.  
SHUBERT—"Sam Bernard, 8.

**NEW YORK**  
BELASCO—"Temperamental Journey," 8.  
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8.  
COMEDY—"Her Own Money," 8.  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart," 8.  
EMPIRE—"John Drew in 'Much Ado,' 8.15.  
FORTY-EIGHT—"Miss Helen Lowell," 8.15.  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Sunshine Girl," 8.15.  
LYRIC—"When Dreams Come True," 8.15.  
MANHATTAN—"The Old Homestead," 8.15.  
ROYAL—"Mme. Trentini," 8.15.  
THIRTY-NINTH—"Believe Me, Xantippe," 8.15.

**CHICAGO**  
AUDITORIUM—"The Whip," 8.15.  
GARRICK—"William Hodge," 8.15.  
ILLINOIS—"Lady of the Slipper," 8.15.  
WASALLE—"A Trip to Washington," 8.15.



# Greece Prepares to Care for Thousands of Immigrants

## BIG NUMBER OF REFUGEES STIRS GREEK OFFICIALS

Hellenist Authorities Point to Influx From New Bulgarian Territory as Affording Proof of Atrocities Reports

## TOWN IS DESTROYED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The Greek authorities are much exercised by the enormous influx into Greek territory of refugees from the territory about to be occupied by the Bulgarian forces. According to the latest news from Salonika, on being informed that the town of Melnikon would fall to the Bulgarians the inhabitants held a meeting and decided that before abandoning their homes they would destroy all property that they could not take with them.

The women and children having been sent away, the men went to the church and removed the icons in order that they might not be desecrated by the Bulgarians. Then, in the public square, many casks were staved in and the contents poured down the gutters. After that the men destroyed the vineyards, and subsequently they set fire in four places to the town, which they did not leave until the entire place was burned down. The village of Tsarsono met with a similar fate. The inhabitants of the Gumuljina and Xanthi districts continue to flock into Greek territory. The roads are covered with refugees.

Seen in regard to these reports, the Greek minister pointed out to a representative of this paper that no better proof could be afforded of the truth of the Greek statements in regard to the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians than this flight of the entire population of large districts into Greek territory.

"Can you imagine," he said, "the inhabitants of villages and towns and whole districts, who have been settled there for centuries, forsaking their homes and destroying everything they could not take with them unless they were impelled by a fear of a repetition of these horrors?"

Already, he continued, 100,000 such refugees have passed into Greek territory, and they are not only Greeks, but Turks and even Bulgarians. The European press, he went on, had shown all along a great reluctance to believe the reports as to the atrocities committed by Bulgarians, and this had been especially the case in England; but every day that passed was bringing to hand further proofs that the statements he had made from time to time were not only not exaggerated, but did not tell a tithe of the miserable truth in regard to the whole matter.

Questioned as to what the Greek government intended to do with these refugees, he said that of course they would receive them, and receive them all. They could not drive them out if they would, and, from a humanitarian point of view, they certainly would not, even if they could. The government would be obliged to spend millions of money in settling these people, and providing for them until they were settled; nevertheless they would feel it their duty to do so, and indeed had already commenced the work of relief on a large scale.

In answer to a question as to whether these people would be likely to prove desirable immigrants, M. Gennadius said that they were hard-working and industrious people, but that any large immigration of practically destitute people could not be useful to any country, and must for a long time be a considerable burden.

"You know," he went on, "the strict laws that obtain in the United States, for instance, in regard to immigration, and how careful the authorities are that undesirable people shall not be admitted, and that those admitted shall have a reasonable hope of being self-supporting. Well, as far as Greece is concerned to-day, it is not a question of the admission of a few hundreds of undesirable, but of literally tens of thousands. As I have said, we have already within our borders at least 100,000, composed of practically all the Balkan nationalities, and they are steadily streaming in from all quarters."

## NEW GIBRALTAR GOVERNOR GETS FORTRESS KEYS

(Special to the Monitor)  
GIBRALTAR—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Miles handed at Gun Wharf with his staff to take up his new appointment as Governor of Gibraltar to the salute of royal navy and royal artillery guns. Having inspected the guard of honor of the Wiltshire regiment, the Governor drove to the government house where a number of officers, and deputations from the Chamber of Commerce, the exchange committee, and the Roman Catholic and Hebrew communities to which his excellency made suitable replies. The consular body and the principal residents were then presented.

The oath of allegiance having been administered by Mr. Frere, the acting chief justice, the keys of the fortress were presented by Major-General Perrott, and handed over by the Governor to the key sergeant with a guard escort.

Addresses of welcome were then presented by the Chamber of Commerce, the exchange committee, and the Roman Catholic and Hebrew communities to which his excellency made suitable replies. The consular body and the principal residents were then presented.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE TOPIC OF STUDY AT SUMMER SCHOOL

Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., in Opening Lecture, Says Hour of Awakening Has Struck

(Special to the Monitor)  
EDINBURGH—The Scottish Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies has recently held a summer school at St. Andrews, the oldest of the Scottish universities. The first public lecture was given by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., who said that the object of holding a summer school was to enable students to obtain an adequate grasp and knowledge of every subject in any way relevant to the woman's movement. The hour of woman's awakening had struck, and everywhere women were showing their desire for political freedom, not in order to oppose and thwart men, but that they might take their stand by their side and so share in shaping the civilization of the future.

"People ask me sometimes," Mrs. Fawcett continued, "if I am not greatly disappointed and depressed by recent events. I am not. I am overwhelmed by a profound feeling of thankfulness at the enormous progress we have made all over the world during the last nine years. As John Bright said, speaking of another matter, if we cannot win as fast as we wish, we know that in the long run our opponents cannot win at all."

At a later meeting, Mrs. Fawcett gave an account of the recent deputation from the National Union to Mr. Asquith, and said that the lesson of the deputation for suffragists was that they must work for a united cabinet and a government bill. Lectures during the fortnight of the summer school were delivered on the following subjects: "History of the Women's Suffrage Movement in Britain and Abroad"; "History of Parliament and Political Parties"; "Law as it Affects Women in Scotland and England"; "Local Government and Women in Scotland and England"; "The Economic Position of Women, and the Anti-Suffrage Position."

## SONS OF ENGLAND NUMBER 30,000 IN CANADIAN LODGES

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Ernest Morgan, secretary of the John Bull lodge at Maraisburg in the Transvaal, a branch lodge of the Sons of England Patriotic and Benevolent Society, is on a visit to England, and has given some interesting facts concerning the membership and aims of the society, which was inaugurated in Canada nearly 40 years ago.

Its purpose is the uniting more closely of the bonds of empire by maintaining the British connection and keeping Englishmen and their descendants in touch with one another for mutual help and support throughout the British colonies. Today in Canada the enrolled members number over 30,000 whilst in South and West Africa there are between 40 and 60 lodges, with a membership of between 3000 and 4000. The main conditions of membership are, first that the man shall have been born within the confines of England, namely, England, Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, he shall be a Protestant in religion and of a good moral character.

Amongst other advantages accruing to membership with the society in South Africa is that a member may avail himself of the help of the various lodges to obtain work or money through the employment bureaus with which the society is connected in many of the big industrial cities of the country.

## LONDON SITE FOR RODIN SCULPTURE WORK IS SELECTED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The Victoria Tower Garden adjoining the houses of Parliament on the Millbank side has been chosen as the site for the "Burgers of Calais," M. Rodin's sculpture.

The garden, which was only an acre in extent, is being enlarged by the pulling down of the old houses and wharves separating it from Lambeth bridge. It will ultimately reach to the bridge and will have an uninterrupted view of the south wing of the houses of Parliament. The "Burgers of Calais" was acquired by the National Arts Collections fund for the nation. It is not a copy of the famous group at Calais, but is actually a specimen of M. Rodin's work in bronze.

## HAMBURG STRIKE MAY BE REOPENED

(Special to the Monitor)  
HAMBURG, Germany—The strike of metal workers in Hamburg, Stettin and Bremen, which had been regarded as completely at an end, threatens to break out again owing, it would seem, to a misunderstanding. The workmen who had declared their intention of wanting to work did not apply to the labor exchange in sufficient numbers, with the result that the exchanges closed.

This has caused irritation among the metal workers and unless wise counsels prevail a fresh strike may be declared both in Hamburg and Bremen.

## WHERE PEACE SERVICES WERE HELD AT SOFIA



(Reproduced by permission of the ministry of commerce and agriculture)  
St. Kral cathedral, one of the handsome edifices of the Bulgarian capital

## ULSTER CAMPAIGN ITINERARY FOR FALL ANNOUNCED

(Special to the Monitor)  
BELFAST, Ire.—As already reported by cable, Sir Edward Carson intends to carry on another campaign in Ulster against home rule from Sept. 17 to Oct. 13. During that time he will conduct 13 inspections of the Ulster volunteer force and will attend many public and private meetings.

It is generally expected, as foreshadowed in a recent speech by Captain Craig, that at the committee meetings of the Ulster Unionist Council, to be held at that time, a definite decision will be taken in regard to the operations of the provisional government to be set up as soon as home rule becomes law.

The following is an official list of Sir Edward Carson's engagements in the forthcoming campaign:  
Sept. 17, Killeel 11 a. m., Newry 4:30 p. m.; 18, Banbridge 3 p. m., Dromore 5:30 p. m.; 19, committee meetings; 20, Ballyclare 3 p. m., Loughanmore 4:15 p. m., Antrim 5 p. m., Randalstown 8 p. m.; 22, committee meetings; 23, meeting of the Irish Unionist Parliamentary party; 24, meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council, 11:30 a. m.; 25, committee meetings; 27, general inspection of volunteer force (Belfast and district); 28, Ulster day; 29-30, committee meetings; Oct. 1, Cookstown, 1:15 p. m., Dungannon, 3:30 p. m.; 2, Raphoe, 2 p. m.; 4, Armagh, 3 p. m.

## ITALIAN MINISTER SAYS COUNTRY NOT IN FINANCIAL NEED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—M. Luzzatti, the Italian minister of finance, has not taken in good part the allusion made by the Journal des Debats to the economic and financial straits in which Italy at present finds herself.

The French daily had spoken of M. Luzzatti as likely in the near future to be engaged on a financial pilgrimage to Paris. To this M. Luzzatti has made reply to the length of two columns in the Corriere della Sera. He is at pains to prove that Italy is sufficient unto herself financially, and that she has no need to go begging from the savings of foreign countries.

Be this as it may, says the Journal des Debats, but it is quite certain that the five year bonds issued to meet the expenses of the Libyan war are all held in the peninsula. Both the Corriere della Sera and the Journal des Debats deplore the unfriendly spirit which has been evidenced in the press of the other country towards its transalpine neighbor, but the fault, they both declared, is not with themselves.

## NEW SOUTH WALES IRRIGATION AREAS ARE DEVELOPING

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Recent settlers to the state's great irrigation area on the Murrumbidgee are a good and energetic class of men, and should do well.

It is pointed out that these irrigation lands should be admirably adapted to dairying, especially in conjunction with the dry lands to be allotted to each farm, and the government has made every possible effort to encourage this class of settlers. A better factory has been built, expert tuition engaged, and dairy heifers are supplied to settlers on deferred terms of payment.

Recent settlers at Mirrool (a part of the irrigation area) have made good headway, although many of them only acquired their holdings at the beginning of the present year. At Yanco, another part of the area, over 6000 acres will be under hay crops this year, and over 1000 acres under fruit trees.

## BULGARIAN KING GETS OVATION AFTER SOFIA PEACE SERVICES

King Ferdinand Mixes With His Subjects and Is Loudly Applauded by Great Crowd of 25,000 People Gathered Near Cathedral of St. Kral

(Special to the Monitor)  
SOFIA, Bulgaria—Peace is again nominally restored in the Balkans. Bulgaria has subscribed to the terms dictated to her by her fourfold foe, while her eyes are upon the proposed European conference to right her wrongs, partially at least, by providing a more equitable and satisfactory solution of the vexed problems.

On Monday, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock a. m. services were held in the cathedral of St. Kral in recognition of the newly made peace. There were in attendance King Ferdinand, accompanied by the minister of war, Vazoff, the Queen, ministers, members of foreign legations, and a throng of citizens. The service lasted two hours.

Upon leaving the church the King, instead of entering his auto as usual, in conversation with Gen. Radko Dimitroff, who walked by his side, stepped out among the people. When the great crowd caught sight of their sovereign a deafening shout went up of "Hurrah, long live the Czar." It was repeated and prolonged at every step by the 25,000 voices till the King reached the main thoroughfare.

As his intention of returning to the palace on foot had not been known, no bodyguard or police force was in attendance, and the King came into direct contact with the populace. It was an interesting crowd. Weather beaten, awarthy soldiers, wounded men, trembling refugees who had fled before the Servians, Greeks or Turks, women deeply

## LEITH DOCK BILL PASSING ASSURES IMPROVEMENTS

(Special to the Monitor)  
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Intimation has been received that the Leith harbor and docks bill has passed the third reading in the House of Lords and only awaits the royal assent.

It is proposed in the development scheme to construct a breakwater on the western side of the harbor, between Newhaven and the west pier, enclosing an area of about 100 acres; to extend the Imperial dock eastwards to an additional length of 600 feet, making that dock about half a mile in length, and to reclaim an area of about 25 acres to the north of the Edinburgh dock.

The dock commission further sought power to form two new breakwaters outside the Leith harbor entrance, into deep water. The cost of building the western breakwater, the reclamation work and the extension of the Imperial dock was estimated at about £300,000; and the two outside breakwaters are estimated to cost about £200,000 more.

## BRITISH OUTPUT OF COAL IS LESS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A blue book on mines and quarries in 1912 was issued recently in which an official estimate is given of the decrease in the output of coal due to the coal strike. The total decrease is put at 9,207,772 tons, a figure which, the chief inspector of mines remarks, is much less than might have been anticipated, but before the strike the collieries in most of the districts were worked very hard.

The blue book also shows that during the year 1912 there were employed below ground in the coal mines of the United Kingdom 878,739 men and 59,447 boys. The output for the year amounted to 200,298,578 tons.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA TEACHERS UNION HEARS GOVERNOR

Sir Day Hort Bosanquet Tells Instructors Character Is Main Asset Derived From Education

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—One of the features of the annual conference of the South Australian Public Teachers Union, which was held in Adelaide recently, was an impressive speech by his excellency the Governor, Sir Day Hort Bosanquet.

Addressing the gathering on the responsibilities of instructors of the young, his excellency said character was the main asset derived from education. Uprightness, truth and honor were the qualities upon which character was founded, and those qualities formed the basis of that love of country which was identified with the great traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Continuing, his excellency said it was gratifying to find that the juvenile population of school-going age in South Australia showed an increase of 2000. The extension of the agricultural area had resulted in the addition of 32 schools, the total number now being 768, as compared with 736 12 months ago.

Continuing, his excellency said it was gratifying to find that thrift was encouraged in the schools. At the present time there were no fewer than 10,216 public school scholars with accounts in the savings bank, and a total of £2881 to their credit. His visits to the Adelaide high school always gave him a large amount of pleasure and satisfaction.

## UNITED KINGDOM WHEAT IMPORTS MAKE A RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A report was recently published by the board of agriculture and fisheries containing tables showing the imports and exports of agricultural commodities to and from the United Kingdom during 1912. The imports of wheat, including flour, during the year were the largest on record and exceeded the figures for 1910, the previous highest, by over 4,700,000 cwt.

The imports of flour were only a little larger than in 1911 but grain imports rose from 98,000,000 cwt. to 109,600,000 cwt. Russia sent only 9,000,000 cwt., as compared with 18,000,000 cwt. in the previous year; the figures for Rumania fell from 1,950,000 cwt. to 700,000 cwt.; and the figures for Australasia from 14,800,000 cwt. to 12,200,000 cwt.

On the other hand supplies from the United States increased from 13,000,000 cwt. to 20,000,000 cwt.; Argentina sent 18,800,000 cwt. as against 14,750,000 cwt.; India 25,380,000 cwt. against 20,180,000 cwt.; and Canada 21,550,000 cwt. against 14,370,000 cwt.

In 1911 the proportion of wheat imported into the United Kingdom from within the Empire was 48.6 per cent of the total and this had mounted in 1912 to 53 per cent.

The imports of barley from Russia, Turkey, Rumania and the United States decreased, but India sent 6,500,000 cwt. as compared with 2,380,000 cwt. in the previous year. Germany and Canada also sent larger quantities. Argentina sent 7,600,000 cwt. of oats, or 42 per cent of the total imports, as compared with 5,660,000 cwt. in the previous year.

## ARMENIAN AFFAIRS IS THE OBJECT OF NEW PERIODICAL

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The Armenian United Association of London, which was reconstructed a short time ago, has undertaken the issue of a periodical dealing with Armenian affairs, entitled Ararat.

The periodical is issued monthly, and contains reports of the proceedings of the association, special articles dealing with Armenian affairs, extracts from the press, and various other items of interest, not only to Armenians, but to those who are interested in the country.

The preface to the first number states that the object of the publication is to bring before the public opinion of the United Kingdom such facts as are reported by responsible authorities in Turkish Armenia at the present moment, as well as to give all current information of topical and national interest.

The hope is expressed that the efforts to raise public opinion will ultimately react on that European concert which is charged with the peace of the world.

## TURKEY PLEASED WITH PIERRE LOTI

(Special to the Monitor)  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—Pierre Loti has received an almost royal welcome from Turks of every degree in Constantinople, and also in Adrianople, where he is now staying. On his arrival in the capital he was met by representatives of the Sultan and of the heir-apparent.

He has delighted the Turks by his public assurance made to the president of the committee of national defense that his pen is, as ever, at the service of the cause of Turkey. The author of "Madame Chrysanthème" and of "Pecheurs d'Islande" intends taking up his residence at Stamboul on his return from Adrianople.

## T. P. O'CONNOR TELLS PLAN FOR HOUSE OF LORDS

Parliament Leader Says Every Rag and Shred of Hereditary Principle Should Be Removed From the New Chamber

## LIMITATIONS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—In an article in a recent number of Reynolds' newspaper, T. P. O'Connor, M. P., discusses the question of the reform of the House of Lords. The preamble to the Parliament act he describes as one of those incredibly stupid performances that are only possible when a large number of very clever men get together and try to agree on a common program and a compromise formula.

All the same, Mr. O'Connor adds, it would be absurd to deny that a proposal to carry a new second chamber is not without difficulties. Constitutional munging is always a dangerous undertaking, especially in England, and especially when a Liberal government is in power. Toryism, being the party of standing still, has not the difficulties of a party which has always to be on the march, and where, accordingly, there is always a certain degree of trouble in getting men to keep step.

In every progressive party in the world there are groups of varied interests and somewhat different points of view. Even in the Liberal party of today there are a center and an extreme left wing, just as there are in the Parliament in Paris. It is difficult to find a formula for dealing with the House of Lords or with any other question which will be satisfactory to both sections. The history of the revenue bill is a clear demonstration of these difficulties. If it had not been for the soothing words and the commanding influence of Mr. Lloyd-George, there might have been an open and, perhaps, a bitter explosion of feeling between these two sections in the closing days of the session just ended. And it will require very skilful handling by the government of their House of Lords reform bill to avoid any proposal which might range their supporters in opposite camps.

Mr. O'Connor also speaks of the services of the Labor party which, he says, ought to be recognized, yet that party is against the bicameral system altogether. But this in Great Britain he considers to be an impossible position because of the intense prejudice against single chamber government.

The length to which Mr. O'Connor thinks every Liberal should be prepared to go in agreement with the Labor party on the second chamber is that it should not be a chamber equal in powers and authority to the popular chamber; that it should be strictly limited to the right to revise and postpone, not for three sessions, as now, but for two; that it should not be so elected as to consist only of rich men, for a capitalistic second chamber, even though elective, might be quite as dangerous as a hereditary second chamber; and, finally, that every rag and shred of the hereditary principle should be torn from this new chamber.

## INDIA IRRIGATION REVIEW POINTS AT SUCCESS OF PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India—The review of irrigation in India during the year 1911-12 contains a brief note of the results of irrigation in the several provinces. In the Punjab, insufficient rainfall necessitated recourse to canal water which was taken to mature a large area which had been sown with the help of rain.

The large increase of irrigation in the Sindh canal from 843,478 acres to 1,608,459 acres is stated to be undoubted testimony to the efficiency of the remodeling of the distributary systems carried out in the years 1906-1908.

The lower Chenab canal continued to show remarkable progress, it having irrigated an area of 2,334,000 acres—an area exceeding the combined irrigation of the productive systems in the United Provinces and earned a gross revenue of about £940,000.

## ITALY POSITION IN ADANA EXPLAINED

(Special to the Monitor)  
ROME, Italy—The rumor which has been circulated of late that the Italian embassy at Constantinople has drawn out a scheme of pacific penetration in the vilayet of Adana is denied by the Popolo Romano. The paper states, however, "After denying the rumor of pacific penetration, we must add that Italy is a country which is always making fresh economic progress; wherever labor is wanted Italians will go, specially there where labor being scarce commands high prices. And this is the case in Asia Minor as elsewhere."

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# German Writer Criticizes Von Buelow TO MAINE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The review of intrigue and blunder, of triumph and failure in times other than our own, may hold the imagination, regret, stir the historian to enthusiasm, regret, even to a semblance of partisanship, but it belongs to a past already remote and unfamiliar, and in the retelling of it, there breathes an atmosphere, judicial, platonic, the atmosphere of the study rather than the law court.

With the contemporary historian it is far otherwise. He is dealing with that which yesterday drew the attention of all Europe and is its vital concern today. The contemporary historian in the arena, he may have started out to state facts and leave the world to draw its own conclusions, but almost inevitably he becomes, not a recorder of events but a barrister, seeking to force home by argument, by emphasis, by accumulated evidence, often by fierce indictment or wealth of adulation, the justice of the cause he pleads.

## Seeks to Fix Blame

In Herr Regierungsrat Martin's book, "Euerst Buelow und Kaiser Wilhelm II." (Bruno Volger, Leipzig, 5 marks), the fourth chancellor of Germany is the prisoner at the bar, and with every chapter the evidence is mercilessly accumulated of his inefficiency, neglect of duty, carelessness and folly. Herr Martin's object, he states it quite frankly in his introduction, is to prove that every blunder, every indiscretion, all that is to be regretted since Prince Buelow took the reins of government into his hands, is due not, as the world has been allowed to think, to the impulsive and uncertain tactics of the Emperor but to the mismanagement of the chancellor himself. According to Herr Martin the history of Prince von Buelow is the history of lost opportunities, of failure unenlightened by even a ray of inspiration whether in finance, his handling of home and foreign affairs, or his relations with the Emperor.

To deal with the last first. The writer gives a number of pages to the discussion of the relations between the first and third chancellor, Bismarck and Hohenlohe and Wilhelm II., and touches on that of Caprivi, who came between the two. He contends, with some heat, that not the least of the chancellor's duties is the editing of imperial utterances before they reach the public ear and holds that the negligence to do this leads inevitably to the growing suspicion in the minds of the German people which found its climax in the November revolution of 1908. So long had Bismarck been in the saddle that it must almost have seemed as though none other would ever fill his place, and yet Bismarck suffered dismissal because it was not possible that two wills should rule; the same fate would surely have attended future chancellors had they sought to curb the youthful energies and enthusiasms of their royal master, which found expression in such utterances as "sic volo sic jubeo" and "the Emperor's will is the highest law."

## List of Charges Long

That some misgivings stirred the democratic breast at these imperial flights of oratory is probable, but they appear to have little connection with the chain of incidents, not domestic but international, the Kruger telegram, the Tweedmouth letters and finally the interview or rather collection of interviews with the journalist, Harold Spender, which led to the "November revolution." According to Herr Martin, the chain of indiscretions, misunderstandings, lost opportunities and final humiliating denouement, were due to the mistakes and short-sightedness of the fourth chancellor and to him alone.

The list of charges is long and formidable indeed. It begins with the blunder of his foreign policy. Von Buelow saw Russia as the great power of the future, his ambition was a Russian-German alliance and to this end he poured German money into Russian coffers; because of this he turned aside from the opportunity of an entente between Germany and England at the most critical hour of their relations with each other, allowing Germany to drift into an isolated position in Europe, all the more marked after the accession to the throne of Edward VII., whose diplomatic charm showed speedily and practical results.

## Mistakes Pointed Out

The opportunity arose and must have been freely discussed at the meeting between the Emperor, the chancellor and Mr. Chamberlain, then colonial secretary at Windsor, in 1899, at the outbreak of the South African war. In addition to the advantages of such an alliance, already stated, Germany was, through England's good offices, to have established a footing in Morocco. This, as well as all else, fell through for the chancellor's eyes were fixed upon Russia, his policy overruling even that of the Emperor. The alienation which followed, not as Herr Martin reiterates between the Emperor and England, but between the two peoples; the publishing of the Tweedmouth letters and the final Harold Spender interview, a collection of talks with the Emperor at Highbury castle, are but the result, in the writer's view, first of all of Von Buelow's short-sightedness in refusing an alliance with England, and secondly in his almost criminal

carelessness in permitting the publication through the medium of an English journalist, in an English paper, of facts unknown as yet to the people whom they actually concerned.

## Aroused at Tactics

It is certainly as difficult now after the lapse of years as it was then to understand the permission, so ill-judged and so unfortunate in its results, of the chancellor to publish the Spender interview, for even had the subject matter not aroused, as it must have done, intense curiosity and discussion, the medium through which the information was received was bound to give it more publicity than could be either dignified or expedient. There can, however, be no justification in laying the full burden of responsibility on Herr von Buelow, grave though that responsibility was, and it seems probable—though Herr Martin is full of indignation at his tactics—that the methods he employed to extricate himself from a humiliating position were the only ones at that moment which an outraged people were prepared to accept.

The "November revolution" of 1908 was, after all, but a threat, though what forces lay behind it, great or small, it is impossible to say. The threat sufficed. In future, Germany demanded through

ing material about Fabre, the now venerable French entomologist and sage whose books are finding an English and American market through recent excellent translations. Fabre is devoutly religious, has no sympathy with evolution as an hypothesis, and girds at most modern naturalists. The September Book News Monthly has character sketches of Mrs. Hubert Barclay and Compton Mackenzie.

The reminiscences of August Saint-Gaudens, edited and amplified by his son Homer, will give to admirers of the greatest of American sculptors a document of unusual interest. The correspondence of the volume with its side-lights on the characters of John La Farge, R. W. Gilder, General Sherman and R. L. Stevenson will be an additional element of spice to what promises to be one of the most readable books issued this autumn.

A former journalist who has specialized and become an authority on matters of commerce and industry and national expansion, J. D. Whelpley, has written a book called "The Trade of the World," which embodies better than any other popular book the facts about Asia, Africa and Europe which a shrewd American investigator would naturally note and reflect upon.

Making his first trip abroad at 40 years, Theodore Dreiser, author of "The Financier," has written an unconventional account of his experiences in Europe, which the Century Company will publish.

Robert Haven Schaufier, musician, poet and prose painter, has traveled over the United States as he once did Europe in search of material for lyrical eulogies of rural and urban sights. The result is a volume called "Romantic America," which Maxfield Parrish, Joseph Pennell, Andre Castaigne and other artists have decorated. Provincetown, Mt. Desert and the Maine Coast are titles of chapters that will appeal to New Englanders.

William Winter's latest collection of reminiscences, "The Wallet of Time," is a voluminous work, historical, biographical and critical in kind and embodying the opinions of a veteran dramatic critic with literary ideals and moral aims.

L. Lind-Af-Hageby has written essays on August Strindberg, which D. Appleton & Co. publish in a monograph.

"My Wanderings" (Chapline Publishing Company, Boston, \$2.50) gathers up the reminiscences of Henry Clay Barnabee, a native of Portsmouth, N. H., who became identified with Boston's musical circles as a singer of unusual popularity, retiring only a few years ago after an exceptional career as star of the Boston Ideal Opera Company, known the country over as the best aggregation singing musical comedies that has taken to the road. The editor of the reminiscences, George I. Varney, has deftly woven together chronicle and anecdote, and has given pictures of social conditions in a New England of the past as well as painted the portrait of a likeable because generous and sympathetic man, who, had he been less lavish with his large earnings in aiding others in and out of his profession, might have lived his later years in affluence. As the record of a creditable venture in opera management by Americans the book fills a niche of its own. Illustrations of actors and singers with whom Mr. Barnabee has been associated make the book additionally attractive.

Grace Denio Litchfield has collected and winnowed her verse and will publish a definitive edition this autumn.

Lester F. Ward, a pioneer American thinker in sociology, left a body of manuscript material which is to find publicity.

A juvenile audience has been chiefly kept in view by Martha Foote Crow, the latest biographer of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Prof. H. L. Hollingworth of Columbia University is the latest expert in problems of intellectual mechanism to attempt to explain the rationale of advertising. This he does in a book entitled "Principles of Appeal and Response in Advertising and Selling."

The Hon. Myron T. Herrick, present ambassador from the United States to the French republic, who has been carefully studying methods and achievements of several of the European peoples in providing credit banks for rural folk, has a book on the subject forthcoming, which D. Appleton & Co. are to publish.

The September Bookman has interest-

her press and through her Reichstag that she be constitutionally governed; the Emperor must give his word that he would speak and act through his minister alone; there must be one mouthpiece for the nation—the chancellor, not the Emperor. Armed with this manifesto Von Buelow sought the Emperor and with his answer the "November revolution" ceased to be. The lesson, however, is one which can hardly lightly be forgotten.

## Sees Universal Peace

In a book dealing with the affairs of nations such as this, there is often a tendency to stir up feelings of enmity between one country and another; of anything of the kind, Herr Martin's work is admirably free. In treaties between the great nations of the world he sees the assurance of universal peace and this is the manifest motive of his writing. It is chiefly because he is convinced, that Herr von Buelow, so far from assisting this object, seriously hindered it, that his judgment is so pitilessly severe. This is assuredly a most formidable arraignment. If it sometimes falls very near the level of abuse, it reaches also high levels of historical insight and political sagacity. It would be of interest to read a brief for the defense, as sincere and confident, drawn up with as able and imperious a conviction.

"The Panama Gateway"—By Joseph Bucklin Bishop. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, \$2.50 net.

"Auburn and Freetown"—By Marie L. Marsh. F. G. Brown & Co., Chicago. Price, \$1.

"Prescott of Saskatchewan"—By Harold Bindloss. F. A. Stokes Company, New York. Price, \$1.30 net.

"The Britannic Question"—By Richard Jebb. Longmans, Green & Co., London. Price, 35 cents.

"A Scout of Today"—By Isabel Hornbrook. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Price, \$1 net.

"The Cub Reporter"—By Edward Mott Woolley. F. A. Stokes Company, New York. Price, \$1 net.

"Dick Among the Miners"—By A. W. Dimock. F. A. Stokes Company, New York. Price, \$1.25 net.

"History of the Discovery and Conquest of Costa Rica"—By R. Fernandez Guardia. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. Price, \$3 net.

"Mayor Gaynor's Letters and Speeches"—Greaves Publishing Company, New York. Price, 50 cents.

"Little Girl Blue Plays 'I Spy'"—By Josephine Scribner Gates. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Price, 50 cents.

"Abraham Lincoln the Christian"—By W. J. Johnson. Eaton & Mains, New York. Price, \$1 net.

"A One-Sided Autobiography"—By Oscar Kuhns. Eaton & Mains, New York. Price, \$1 net.

"Colette in France" (Little People Everywhere)—By Etta Blaisdell McDonald. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price, 60 cents.

"Child's Book of American History"—By Albert F. Blaisdell and Francis K. Ball. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price, 75 cents.

"The Adventures of Johnny Chuck"—By Thornton W. Burgess. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price, 50 cents net.

"The Adventures of Reddy Fox"—By Thornton W. Burgess. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price, 50 cents net.

"Story Book Treasures"—By Clara Murray. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price, 75 cents net.

## NEW BOOKS

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## WHISTLER AND BURNS LETTERS SOLD IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge recently sold a number of valuable autograph letters and historical documents for £2811 10s. Some Burns manuscripts included the "Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn," with several variations from the poem as printed, the "Lament of Mary, Queen of Scots," the autograph poem, "Written in Friars Carre, Hermitage," and a letter from Burns to Miss Helen Craik of Arbigland, dated Ellisland, Aug. 4, 1790.

Autograph letters, written by Robert Browning to Mr. Skirrow and Mrs. Skirrow, between 1870 and 1889, and letters written by Browning to Mrs. Fitzgerald of Shalstone, between 1878 and 1889, were also sold.

Some Whistler letters sold, included letters from the artist to T. B. Way, 1894 to 1896. This series included 38 letters and 17 post cards, and five letters from Mrs. Whistler were also sold. All these lots fetched large prices, but a number of letters from Disraeli to his sister were sold for a very small sum.

## EDUCATION OF ARCHITECTS TOPIC

VANCOUVER, B. C.—One important question that will be dealt with by Canadian architects at the convention of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada to be held in Calgary, Sept. 15 and 16, and the convention in the Ontario Architects Association in Hamilton on Oct. 15, will be the education of young architects, according to the Province.

## NEW LINE TO OPEN OCT. 1

CHICAGO—The Record-Herald says that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will open its new line from Plummer, Ida., to Spokane about Oct. 1. This branch of the system will enable the St. Paul to operate through cars from Chicago to Spokane.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—In the first half of 1913 the railroad earnings of Minnesota have increased about \$8,000,000, or 20 per cent over last year. This is a reliable measure of the underlying business and industrial prosperity of the Northwest. Every varied interest has contributed something to it, from farm production to urban consumption.

From every part of the country come like reports of increase of gross earnings. Many are absorbed in increased expenditures, but the gross earnings measure the general prosperity behind transportation. Industrial accounts are not made public with the same particularity, but those of the steel and copper combinations uphold the same conclusion as to the general energy of business. The railroads and industries may not save an increase of net earnings, but the gross earnings reflect a steady enlargement of consumption and production. This is the body of general underlying prosperity that keeps the country steady in the presence of disturbing conditions of change in economic law and financial administration. It confronts at once a change of party in complete control of the government, radical reduction of tariff duties that have prevailed without important change for a dozen years, and the adoption of a profound reconstruction in the financial system for which business has waited even longer. Experience teaches us to expect some caution in general business from any of these causes, still more from all of them at once. Speculation has lost some of its impulse and commerce temporarily suspends marketing beyond urgent demand of articles that may be affected by new legislation. But the unchecked increase of production and consumption shows the mainspring of prosperity in continued action. This is the best safeguard against the jar of business received before from even sound changes of economic or financial law.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—The annual report of the Chicago superintendent of education, Mrs. Young, describes the present period as one of adjustment and change. The last school year was marked by unrest and reform, and of course the process is likely to continue for some time. The salient features of the situation, Mrs. Young recognizes, are the general demands for more vocational training, for efficiency and for better grounding in fundamentals. With these demands the superintendent sympathizes. She makes one statement that is significant and encouraging—namely, that the progressive schools have responded more quickly to the call for a rejuvenation of the three R's than the "academically controlled" schools. A good many pedagogues have rallied to the agitation for the reversion to a vigorous three R's policy as if it represented stark reaction and ignorance. In truth, sound and intelligent teaching of the three R's involves the finest preparation for "culture" as well as for efficiency and vocational training. To teach reading properly, for example, is to teach appreciation of literature, of history, of popular science. If the "old tools" have really been reinstated as fundamentals in modern education, the

next few years should reveal an advance in the intelligence and efficiency of our school graduates.

NEWARK NEWS—Were it not for the fact that the pending federal income tax is an entering wedge, like the first cautious beginnings of the parcel post, it would without doubt have received more searching criticism on its merits. The bill starts with far too high an exemption, and therefore savors of class legislation; it takes for federal revenue a basis of taxation that ought to be reserved for the use of the states; it fails to bring about any of the reforms of readjustment which a carefully framed bill, broadly conceived in the light of present defects of our tax system, might secure. The simple fact that we ought to have an income tax, and that the pending bill now offers one, has apparently been enough to safeguard the measure from the close public scrutiny it deserves and to lead to its indiscriminate acceptance as "a good thing." For this reason, it is hard to see what is to be gained by merely scaling up the rates for the larger incomes. Unless the existing inequitable features of the bill are corrected, merely making it more so serves principally to magnify defects. The present bill looks largely like legislating mendacity upon the nation instead of a spirit of self-help, enterprise and initiative.

GREEKS PROMISE TO BEAR ARMS FOR NATIVE LAND

WORCESTER, Mass.—Five hundred Greeks of Worcester, formerly residents of Epirus in the north part of Greece, pledged themselves yesterday to shoulder arms and go forth to defend their native province, if Greece, as a result of the action of the ambassadorial conference in England, is made to withdraw her soldiers, and to turn over to the Albanian government the province of Epirus, to be united with Albania. All they now await is final word from Greece.

As things look at the present time, Greece will have to give up all title to Albania. If Greece does, 800 Greeks of this city, augmented by over 2000 from different parts of New England, say they will set sail for the fatherland to join the residents of Epirus in a revolt.

LARGE IRON PLANT TO BE REMOVED

LOS ANGELES—The plant of the Llewellyn iron works at North Main and Redondo streets, Los Angeles, is to be moved to Torrance. Reese Llewellyn, president of the Llewellyn Iron Works, says the move will be made by October next.

The new plant will cost about \$750,000 and will be erected on 25 acres. The structural steel for the framework is being prepared in the Los Angeles plant of the Llewellyn company. The company employs from 800 to 1000 men.

## EASTERN S. S. LINES

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FOR BANGOR, ROCKLAND and points on the Penobscot Bay and River, connecting with steamers for landings on the Mount Desert & Blue Hill Lines, from India Wharf, 5 p. m., daily.

FOR ST. JOHN and all points in the Maritime Provinces. Direct Service. From Central Wharf Sunday, Monday and Thursday, at 10 a. m. Coastwise Service via Portland, Eastport and Lubec. From Central Wharf, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m.

Tickets and staterooms at wharf offices, at City Ticket Office, 333 Washington St., and all tourist offices.

## Fares Lower Than By Rail

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

PURPOSE  
Root and stem and leaf and bud,  
Sun and dew and air;  
Patience, for a little while,  
Then the blossom fair.

Childhood, with its careless play,  
Youth, with hope high-keyed,  
Manhood, with its gathered force,  
Then the splendid deed.

ONCE AGAIN  
"School days, school days,"  
Back to the rote and rule days.  
When lessons are coming fast and thick  
In reading and writing and 'rithmetic.

There still seems to be some doubt concerning the specific date for retiring the summer straw hat. Why not settle it by taking a straw vote?

OBVIOUS  
In front of the leopard's cage, small Ned,  
Four years of age and dainty,  
Looked at the animal and said,  
"He's terribly freckled, ain't he?"

No doubt a good many men and companies, whenever they wish new ships, will continue to go to Cork to have them built. But as a matter of course, if the ships were built of, instead of in, Cork, they might stay afloat longer.

NEWS BRIEFS

STUDENTS TO GUARD POLLS  
NEW YORK—Three thousand college students are being engaged by the Honest Ballot Association to eliminate floaters and repeaters from the registration rolls this fall and stand guard at the polls on election day.

STEAMER MAKES HAVEN  
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Six hundred excursionists from this place on the steamboat Newark were landed at Stapleton, S. I., last night. There was four feet of water in the ship's hold and her boilers made so little steam that the electric lights were dim.

PLATTE RIVER MEN TO SUE  
KEARNEY, Neb.—Because the Big Platte river is this year as dry as a bone for 200 miles, 1000 farmers have retained counsel to file claims against the government, which turned the water into the Pathfinder irrigation district.

CARPET MILL TO BE BUILT  
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc., carpet manufacturers, awarded to John J. Turner & Sons contract to build a five-story mill for dyeing, manufacturing and storage.

LINCOLNS HOSTS TO TAFTS  
MANCHESTER, Vt.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln entertained a large dinner party at Hildren in honor of Mr. William H. Taft and Mrs. Taft.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR THEOLOGY  
NEW YORK—A night school of theology is soon to be started in this city by the Rev. Dr. John Rogers Gunn, the new pastor of the North Baptist church in West Eleventh street.

COMMISSION FOR OREGON MOVED  
PORTLAND, Ore.—Through the initiative the East Side Business Men's Club has launched a plan to abolish the state Senate and the House of Representatives and place the state's business in the hands of a commission.

DOMINICAN PROVINCES REVOLT  
NEW YORK—Advice from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, regarding civil war in that country, say that seven out of the 12 provinces are in revolt against the central government. General Jesus Maria Cespedes, governor at Puerto Plata, is leader.

"The Law of a Household"  
A BOOK BY EUNICE BEECHER  
Of practical value to every household, showing the result of system in house-keeping. It is full of helpful ideas gleaned during 25 years of everyday house management. Price \$2.50

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S. S. CINCINNATI, SEPT. 23

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Hamburg-American Line  
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S. S. Victoria, Sept. 15, 9 A. M.  
S. S. Imperator, Sept. 19, 12 noon  
S. S. Patricia, Sept. 20, 10 A. M.  
S. S. America, Sept. 23, 10 A. M.  
2nd cabin only. Hamburg direct. 1st cabin only.

S. S. Pennsylvania and S. S. Victoria sail from New York, foot of 34th St., South Brooklyn.

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MEDITERRANEAN  
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES and GENOA  
All steamers in this service leave from NEW YORK, 34th St., South Brooklyn. Take 34th St. Ferry. S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons) Sept. 17, 10 A. M.  
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons) Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

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# Senator Dillingham Makes Plea for Good Roads

His Amendment to Tariff Bill Providing Devoting of Proceeds From Income Tax to Better Highways Is Defeated

## BIG WEEK IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Senator Dillingham started today's tariff session of the Senate by arguing for his amendment which proposes to devote the proceeds of the income tax to the building of good roads. He criticized adversely the income tax section of the bill, especially because of its exemption of small incomes. Every one who participates in the benefits of the government, he urged, should contribute something, however small, to its maintenance. He argued that the income tax should be collected by the states to avoid double taxation.

Speaking to Senator Norris' inheritance tax amendment to the tariff bill, Senator Gallinger said the law ought to differentiate between those fortunes honestly acquired and those dishonestly acquired. Senator Works, saying he was in sympathy with the purpose to curb large fortunes, urged that the remedy should prevent such accumulation and not take it away from those now in possession of it. The latter course would not be justice he said.

Senator Dillingham modified his amendment so as to divert the funds to this purpose for a period of two years only. And to revert to the federal treasury such part of the funds as is not duplicated by the states to which allotted within two years. The amendment was defeated.

Official Washington realizes that the eyes of every American business man, every American banker and every American wage earner are on the two branches of Congress as these two legislative enactments, so intimately related to the country welfare, are being considered.

Republican senators would not agree to set a time for the final vote.

"We shall run all night and I do not think we shall get the vote tomorrow morning," said Minority Leader Gallinger.

The Senate planned a continuous session from 10 o'clock this morning until the tariff bill should have been passed. That there will be only two Democratic votes—the Louisiana anti-free sugar senators—registered against the measure appeared certain today and majority leaders were inclined to believe that they might gain through favorable action by some of the progressive Republican members.

## CHARGE DENIES HUERTA PROMISE TO STEP ASIDE

Disclaims That Any Positive Assurance Was Given Him That Provisional President Would Not Seek to Be Elected

## CHANGES IN THE ARMY

WASHINGTON—While there has been no change in the Mexican situation since Saturday, attention has been attracted today by two phases of the controversy.

One was the published disclaimer on the part of Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American charge d'affaires at Mexico City, that any positive assurances had been given him of the intention of Victoriano Huerta not to be a candidate in the approaching elections. The other was the receipt of private telegrams from sources close to the administration in Mexico City, stating that Gen. Geronimo Trevino would be made minister of war soon to succeed General Blanquet.

The story that Trevino would be appointed to the cabinet and Gen. Blanquet, the present minister of war, sent to the front is in line with reports of the disloyalty of some of the Huerta military chiefs.

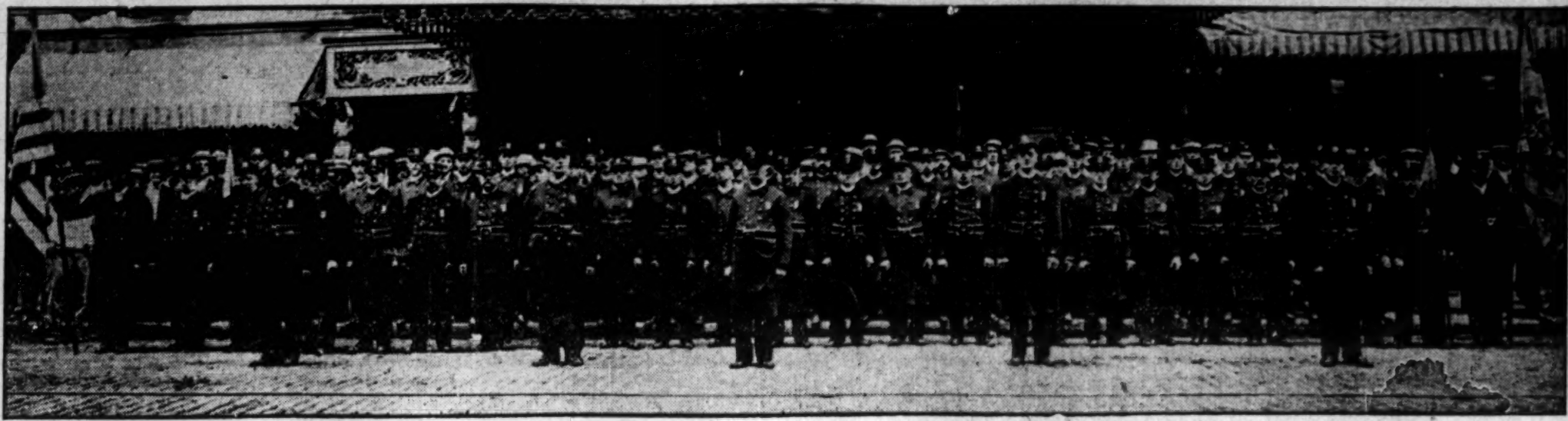
When Provisional President Huerta recently issued an order redistributing his generals to various frontier parts of Mexico, the move was interpreted as of military character only, but since then Washington officials have been led to believe that Gen. Huerta fears the intrigues of plots and intrigues among his generals and is moving them about to prevent any concerted action against him. Gen. Blanquet was the right hand man of Gen. Huerta in the days just preceding the overthrow of Madero.

The state department announces that shipments of dynamite and other explosives needed for work in the great mines in Mexico would be authorized as heretofore. Every precaution will be taken to guarantee that none of the explosives shall be diverted from strictly industrial uses.

It is understood President Wilson also will authorize the exportation of limited quantities of arms for Americans in Mexico to use for self-defense.

The state department has been asked to determine whether a Nevada company can sell the Huerta government a dirigible airship without violating the neutrality act. The question has not been passed upon, but officials today pointed out that an airship for use in the federal campaign clearly fell within the definition of "munitions of war."

## PENNSYLVANIA FIREMEN'S ORGANIZATION IN BOSTON ON NEW ENGLAND TOUR



Members of Schuylkill volunteer company of Reading, Pa., drawn up in front of the American house, soon after arrival on the steamer Bunker Hill

## GREAT NAVAL DISPLAY FOR CANAL OPENING TAKES FORM

Mightiest Armada of Warships World Has Seen for War or Peace To Be Gathered for Panama Parade—Requests for Oregon to Lead May Be Effective

WASHINGTON—The gathering of the battleships of the Atlantic fleet in Hampton Roads, preliminary to the regular fall maneuvers and deep-sea target practice, beginning Sept. 15, has attracted attention hereabouts to the plans now under way in the navy department for the assembling which is to be at the same place, in January, 1915, of the largest number of battleships ever seen together at one time.

This great gathering of war vessels for the occasion of the formal opening of the Panama canal, will exceed in numbers considerably the vessels which gathered in the English channel in honor of the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, in 1897. Eighteen years is a fairly long time in the rebuilding of a navy. Since 1897 the fleets of the world powers have been augmented enormously. Those of Great Britain and Germany especially have gone forward at a rate of speed that would not have been financially possible a score of years ago. Queen Victoria confined her invitation to but one ship from each naval power of the world, because of the presence in the English channel of so many British ships. President Wilson, however, will place no limit on the number of ships a nation may send, and it is therefore likely that such nations as Germany, Great Britain, Russia and Japan will be represented by whole fleets.

The President is soon to issue a formal invitation to the nations to join the United States in making the formal opening of the canal an event of world-wide significance, and in the invitation he will advise that the affair take the form of great naval parade, the assembled fleets to form at Hampton Roads, move south, make the canal passage, and then wind up in San Francisco bay, while the exposition in that city is getting under way.

The plans at this time are only tentative, but they look to big things. Every power will be expected to send its biggest and best ships, and when they sail out of Hampton Roads, under escort of a part of the United States fleet, it is believed that at least 200 crack men-of-war will be seen, flying the flags of every country that boasts of a navy. The American escort will probably consist of the Atlantic fleet, with its 21 battleships and 16 destroyers.

Secretary Daniels continues to receive many letters and petitions, asking that the battleship Oregon be the first warship to pass through the canal, and he regards the proposition with increasing favor as the days go by. It has also been urged that Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, retired, who commanded the Oregon in her famous cruise from San Francisco around South America to join the Atlantic fleet off Santiago, command the vessel on its trip through the canal. Under naval regulations retired officers are not eligible to duty afloat, but no difficulty, it is said, would be experienced in arranging for him to command the Oregon for a trip such as that proposed.

## NEARLY 100 PUPILS WILL ENTER NEW ESSEX FARMING SCHOOL

SALEM, Mass.—Trustees of the Essex County Independent Agricultural School, which is to be opened at Hathorne Oct. 1, have announced that a total of 90 pupils will be received in the first class and in order that a fair allotment may be made the following limit for each place has been established: Amesbury, 3; Danvers, 4; Groveland, 2; Lawrence, 6; Marblehead, 2; Nahant, 1; Peabody, 4; Salisbury, 2; Wenham, 1; Andover, 2; Essex, 2; Hamilton, 2; Lynn, 6; Merrimack, 2; Newburyport, 3; Rockport, 2; Saugus, 2; West Newbury, 2; Beverly, 4; Georgetown, 2; Haverhill, 5; Lynnfield, 1; Methuen, 3; Newbury, 2; Rowley, 2; Swampscott, 2; Boxford, 1; Gloucester, 5; Ipswich, 2; Manchester, 2; Middleton, 2; North Andover, 2; Topsfield, 2; Salem, 5.

This apportionment holds good only until Sept. 15 of this year. After that date in order that no section of the county may be slighted, there will be an apportionment made by groups, so that a scholarship from a town which has an over-application may be carried to another group which has under-applied.

The Lawrence group consists of Lawrence, Methuen, Andover and North Andover, 13 students.

Lynn group consists of Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, Nahant and Lynnfield, 12. Haverhill group, Haverhill, Merrimack, Groveland, Georgetown and Boxford, 12. Newburyport, Amesbury, Salisbury, Newburyport and West Newbury, 12. Salem, Peabody and Marblehead, 11 students.

Beverly-Danvers group also includes Middleton and Wenham, 11.

The central group is made up of Essex, Ipswich, Rowley, Topsfield and Hamilton, 10 students.

The Cape group consists of Gloucester, Rockport and Manchester, 9 students.

After Sept. 20, any unfilled scholarships may be filled by the school officials.

The object of the school is to fit its students to become capable farmers in the broadest sense. Special emphasis will be laid in the training on dairying, market gardening, poultry-raising, ornamental gardening and fruit-growing, which are the prominent agricultural lines already followed in this county.

No tuition fee is charged and both boys and girls are eligible between the ages of 14 and 25. No entrance examinations are held, but a grammar school

education is required. The daily sessions will be from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 and the course will be a four-year one. There will be no suspension of the school during the summer vacation period. Practical as well as theoretical work will be done in field and classroom. English, science and mathematics will be a part of the curriculum. No arrangements have been made for dormitories as it is expected that the students will live at home and come to the school daily by train or trolley.

Plans for the time when Massachusetts shall become a campaign state for woman suffrage are being made by the state suffragists, and many of those who are already engaged in active work are preparing to make themselves more efficient leaders, organizers and speakers by attending the two weeks course arranged by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in New York the last two weeks of September for the suffragists of New York state, which becomes a campaign state this fall.

Among those going are Miss Florence Lombard and Miss Sarah Webster of Boston and Miss Marie Ames of Springfield. Mrs. Catt established the course after her return from Europe, where she attended the international congress of woman suffragists at Budapest, and calls it the school for suffrage workers.

NEW YORK—Accompanied by two naturalists, Theodore Roosevelt will make a trip through the Amazonian forest as a part of his coming South American tour.

His itinerary just announced, includes Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Bahai Blanca, Valparaiso and Santiago. He will leave New York Oct. 4.

## SUFFRAGISTS TO LEARN TO SPEAK FROM MRS. CATT

Massachusetts Workers in Cause of Votes for Women Will Take Lessons in Oratory

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## BUILDINGS OF SUBURBS FILL WITH PUPILS

Medford Lacks High School Room and Has Double Sessions—Everett Short Rooms to Accommodate 16 Classes

## STAFF CHANGES MANY

Medford's public schools opened this morning with an enrolment of approximately 4500 pupils, of whom 900 are in the high school. Nearly all of the members of the entering class at high school are housed in the Center school awaiting the completion of the annex to the high school building. In the high school about two-fifths of the rooms are available for class purposes and these are being used. The pupils of the school, however, are on double session plan until the addition is completed, probably some time in March. In the South Medford section was shown the largest increase in enrolment.

Malden's public schools have an enrolment of approximately 7000 pupils, an increase over last year of about 150; in the high school of 1084 pupils half are enrolled in the commercial courses. A considerable gain in enrolment was made in the Faulkner and Maplewood districts and some of the pupils will be transferred to other districts.

New class rooms were opened in the new Daniels school. Winchester schools have a gain of about 100 pupils over a year ago. High school enrolment is about 30 higher and an additional class room has been opened. One teacher has been added to the high school staff. There are approximately 2100 pupils enrolled.

Everett's schools opened this morning with more than 6700 pupils in all the schools, an increase of about 200 pupils over last year. The high school enrolment passes 1000. Sixteen classes will be placed on half time owing to lack of accommodations, affecting about 800 pupils in first and second grades.

Every available class room was filled by the pupils today and in many of the schools improvised class rooms were used and will probably be used until the plans to be circulated in about 10 days for additional schools are adopted and new buildings provided.

At the Everett high school the new mechanical department room was opened.

Changes in the Emmet high school teaching force made since the June vacation are: F. A. Ashley of Temple College, Philadelphia, succeeds J. L. Hayward as head of the commercial department; Miss Elizabeth Howe succeeds Miss Olive Marshall as instructor in Latin and French; Miss Katherine Keefe succeeds Miss Ethel Smith in the commercial department; Miss M. Gertrude Gould succeeds Miss Abby J. Kennedy in the commercial department.

## PRINCIPALS IN STONEHAM CHANGE

STONEHAM, Mass.—Alterations for the better accommodation of pupils in the public schools have been made in several buildings for the opening tomorrow. There will be eight changes in the teaching force, four of which are in principalships. Miss Gerda Hinton of Manchester, N. H., will be principal of the East school; Edwin J. Whittemore of Londale, R. I. of the Dean school; Mrs. L. L. Stevens of the South school and Mrs. Florence Graham of the North school.

Other new teachers elected or transferred are: Miss Georgia Collins, grade six, Dean school; Miss Lucy Walsh, transferred from North to Center school, grade three; Miss Louise Maxwell of Stoneham, grade five, East school and Mrs. Frances Hutchinson, teacher of French and Latin in high school.

## WAKEFIELD HAS NEW TEACHER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The school committee, on receiving the unexpected resignation of Herbert H. Palmer of Georgetown, teacher of sciences in the high school, secured Alfred E. Preble, a Tufts graduate, who has been teaching in Abington for the past two years.

## BOSTON FIREMEN ENTERTAIN VOLUNTEERS OF READING, PA.

Ninety-three members of Schuylkill fire company No. 12 of Reading, Pa., came here today on board the steamer Bunker Hill as part of an annual tour they are making of the principal cities in this section of the country. They were garbed in the regulation dress of the company of gray dusters, wearing soft hats and carrying canes.

A detail of local police and firemen waited for them at the wharf and under the direction of District Chief Henry A. Fox and Lieut. Charles A. Donahue of ladder 15 the party marched through the principal streets to the American House where the visitors had breakfast.

Acting as chief of the parade was John S. Peifer, while Capt. E. E. Hummel had charge of the uniformed rank. Assisting the latter were First Lieut. George H. Roe, Second Lieut. John Traupp, and

Third Lieut. William Reiser. They will be the guests of Boston fire department today and will make a tour of points of interest in and about the city.

Tomorrow they will leave Boston and will go to Providence, R. I., where they will be the guests of the Veteran Firemen's Association there. Wednesday they will leave for Worcester and Thursday they go to Springfield, Friday to Hartford and Saturday to New York. Here they will make an extensive tour through the city and afterward leave for Reading.

There is no paid fire department in Reading and the work is conducted by volunteer companies. The officers of this company include president, John S. Peifer; vice-president, John O. Scully; secretary, Louis J. Geiger; assistant secretary, Charles A. Rauch; treasurer, H. S. Heath; trustees, Christopher Hines, J. M. Fidler and V. M. Hain.

## COMMERCE CLASS ADOPTS SPANISH IN LEXINGTON

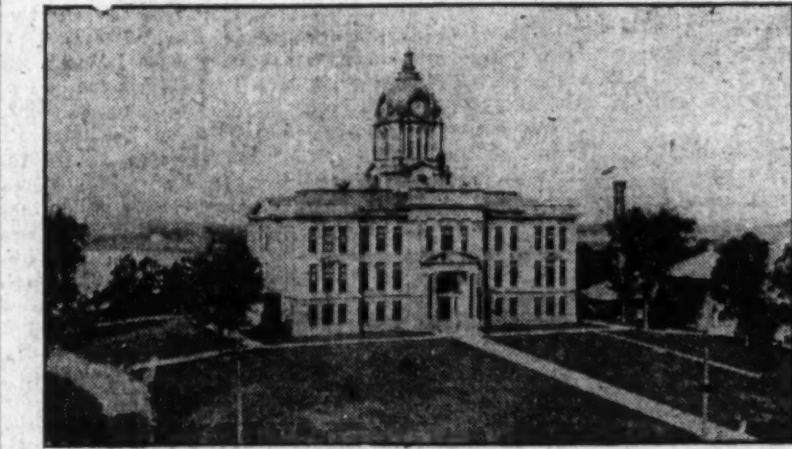
LEXINGTON, Mass.—A number of important changes and additions to the school curriculum will appear in the Lexington public schools tomorrow morning. Arthur H. Carver, the superintendent of schools, and principal of the high school, is to begin his second year.

In opening the new Adams grammar school building, East Lexington, it is planned to have a five-room school with the same teaching staff that has taught in the old building. John J. Ventura will be principal here and the other teachers are: Miss Katherine T. Gregory, Miss May L. Benjamin, Miss Mabel C. Pond and Miss Carrie F. Fiske.

Three instead of two years in typewriting and stenography will be required and Spanish will be the major language in the high school commercial department in place of French.

Miss Carrie White of Brewer, Mass., has been named as supervisor of music. Four new teachers will be at the high school: Miss Helen Brown of Faneuil, Latin and French; Miss Minnie Packard of Quincy, Latin and history; Mrs. Marion Gifford of Auburndale, English, and Miss Olive Farnham of Warren, Me., mathematics.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC PLANT IS BIG HELP TO FAIRMONT, MINN.



Court house, with lake in distance, in Fairmont

FAIRMONT, Minn.—County seat of Martin county, Fairmont is a progressive little inland city of nearly 4000 people. For a long time it was only a trading point, but as manufacturing interests have been developed the town has enjoyed a steady growth.

Particularly during the last three years there has been marked progress. Although more than 135 dwelling houses have been erected in that time the call is still for more homes, and these are being built as fast as the present scarcity of labor will permit.

Fairmont owns an electric plant that is playing its part in the enlarging and upbuilding of the municipality. The original plant gave light for only six or seven hours out of the 24. Then by a simple process the steam engine was thrown out and two gas producing engines were installed. These gave continuous service, and the calls for light and power soon became so numerous that it was necessary to install more engines.

In addition to lighting the streets the electric current is used to supply the city with water. The pumping station is located on the bank of a lake over a mile from the power plant, and the installing of the electric pumps has been a great saving for the city over the old method of pumping by steam. Electric current is used as the motive power in nearly all the manufacturing plants in the city, as well as in other buildings where power is needed, as it is found to be much cheaper than either gasoline or steam and very much cleaner and more convenient.

The call for the wiring of houses is so great that the force engaged in the work is unable to keep up with the orders. There are nearly 500 users of electric current in Fairmont, and in many of the homes it is used for cooking, washing and ironing. It is said that the Fairmont light and power plant does about three times the business of any other plant in towns the size of Fairmont in Minnesota.

## CARMAN SAYS COMPANY BACKS HIS CONTENTION

Harry A. Nash, Extra Conductor, Says Loss of Day's Pay Through Alleged Injustice of Stationmaster Was Made up.

## OTHER DETAILS TOLD

Out of a line of seven carmen who stood before the board of arbitration and were sworn in by the chairman, James J. Storrow, in Ford hall today at the opening of the continued hearing on the differences between the Boston Elevated Company and its employees, Harry A. Nash was chosen as the first witness by John P. Feeney, counsel for the Boston Carman's Union.

Mr. Nash was an extra conductor with 15 months' service to his credit. One instance that he related in support of contention that the stationmaster prevented the men from earning as much per day as they might was an occasion last spring while he was waiting in the lobby.

He was the first man "on the bell" and was detailed to shift a car about 13 minutes before it was time, he said. While sitting in the lobby, he said, a man rating below him on the list was given a detail embracing a day's work 10 minutes before it was time for him to shift his car.

Upon complaint to the station master, he was told that he had already been detailed. Taking his objection to the superintendent the latter agreed with him that he had been wrongly treated, according to the witness. This resulted in Mr. Nash being paid for a day's work by the company.

As the guarantee of \$12 a week Nash said that a man often let his day's proportion of the guarantee go because he did not want to keep long hours. A man who reports at 5 o'clock in the morning and stand around all day, rather than take a late trip to finish out his day's quota which would bring him back to the barn between midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning obtained an excuse to go home thus losing his day's full wage.

Lloyd A. Lutton, motorman, William G. Velmore, an extra conductor in the company's service for 14 months, and George T. Carlin, a motorman, were the next witnesses.

George P. Carlin, who worked with the company 15 months some years ago, and who was then suspended for several days for leaving an overhead switch on and subsequently left the employ of the company, was the next witness. He had gone to work for the company again last fall during the strike when he was promised regular work.

Carlin said that Nathan A. Craft and George U. Crough, superintendent, promised him permanent work and that he would be given a regular car until those that were on strike came back. He then went down to about number 30 on the list. He gave his day's schedule of work for yesterday. He said he went to work at 7:50 a. m. and got through work at 11:57 p. m., that during that time he had various details which allowed him to make \$1.80.

## PASSPORTS TOPIC OF TALK GIVEN BY JEWISH CANTOR

Expressing his gratitude for the action of the United States government in abrogating the treaty of commerce between this country and Russia, because of the refusal of the Russian government to honor the passports of all classes of American citizens, Seidel Rovner of Lemberg, Austria, who has just come here, addressed a large gathering of Jews in the Temple Beth David in East Boston yesterday.

Addresses were delivered by Abraham Alpert, editor of the Jewish Boston American, and by Isaac Neuman of New York.

Mr. Rovner is music composer and a Jewish cantor. He is touring the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

## STUDENTS WORK THEIR PASSAGE

Four college students who worked their way as seamen were among the passengers aboard the steamer Canadian of the Leyland line which docked at East Boston yesterday. They are Arthur Meyers '13, and George Reade '15, of Dartmouth; Paul Byers '15, University of Minnesota, and Clair Straith '15, University of Michigan. While in England the two Dartmouth students called on the Earl of Dartmouth, who recalled his visit to the institution at Hanover, N. H., during the fall of 1904. Many Boston people were among the 106 saloon passengers.

## MAY PLAY IN CUBA

WASHINGTON—Clark Griffith may take his Washington Americans on a barn-storming trip to Cuba this winter. Merito Acosta, the Cuban outfielder of the Washington team is arranging dates. Fifteen men will probably be taken.



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## HOW TO MAKE HAT ORNAMENTS

There is a fad for extra hat trimmings fastened at the front, sides or back. Malines, laces, braids, silks, crepes, velvet and velvet ribbons are all used in the construction of these new and strange ornaments. They are a great advantage to the economical woman as small scraps of material may be used for many of them, says the Philadelphia Times.

Short lengths of lace from which motifs may be cut and afterward suitably wired will result in a handsome trimming effect. A long quill may be made of several thicknesses basted together. A heavy silk covered wire is wound with a strip of the malines for its entire length and tacked along the center lengthwise of the folded malines.

Small malines pompons mounted on stems of wire wound with malines make beautiful ornaments. To make, fold the malines into many thicknesses and then cut into circles; then fold and tack at the middle with a strong thread.

An ornament made of white hemp braid imitates a large white wing. It is cut from wide braid or made by sewing narrow braid row upon row. It is edged with white grosgrain ribbon laid on in plaits and finished with a wire wound with ribbon.

## ONE COOK FOR TWO FAMILIES

Double home arrangement found practical

GROWING out of the desire for home life at the minimum of expense are some practical schemes for cooperation which insure a sufficient degree of independence and privacy. Double tenants are gradually becoming known as desirable occupants of apartments. They go home-hunting, and if the plan of cooperation is satisfactory it means renting two apartments to permanent tenants, provided there is some means of communication between the two. The dumb-waiter is one of the means of communication, and many cleverly thought-out schemes of cooperation are now in operation.

One of the most successful is carried on by a couple and their married daughter, says the Washington Herald. The parents chose a large housekeeping apartment, and the young people leased a small apartment, with kitchenette, two floors above. The same dumb-waiter serves both apartments. While the young couple have all the pleasure of using their own china, silver, and table linen, the actual cooking is done in the lower apartment, and the food sent up on the dumb-waiter at the regular meal hours. The young people pay for the meals actually served, the understanding being that if they do not wish dinner served notice must be given before noon, so that proper plans can be made. This leaves them free to enjoy occasional restaurant dinners, and weekend trips are no longer spoiled by the thought of the board bill which is accumulating in their absence.

Two young couples combine forces in a somewhat similar fashion, one maid only being kept for both apartments. They are so much interested in preserving every appearance of two distinct establishments that whenever possible the food is prepared in separate portions, suitable for two small families. Small baking dishes, cake tins, pie plates, and molds are chosen for this separate service and two steaks or chickens are preferred rather than division of a larger portion.

## STORING APPLES FOR WINTER

Cellars and up-to-date fruit rooms

MOST farm families are now laying in a stock of apples for winter use. It is one of the best and most approved customs of rural life, says the Country Gentleman. There are very few families, however, that find themselves provided with strictly modern refrigerated storage houses. Most of the apples kept for home use must be held in storage of a more or less makeshift character. Some of these substitutes are good and some very inefficient. The commonest home storage place is the cellar under the dwelling house. This may be a very good apple storage or it may be almost worthless. It should be cool and moist, not warm and moist. If it is cold enough it is hardly likely to be too moist. The cooler the better, too, up to the point of actual freezing. The ideal apple storage should maintain a uniform temperature as near as possible to 32 degrees. The great majority of house cellars are too warm. For this reason a shed room, the granary or an old harness room is often better than the cellar.

The old theory was that the apples should be put on shelves or trays in shallow layers and frequently sorted, those which were beginning to spoil being removed as soon as possible. The fruit is better off if it is not handled at all during the storage period. It can be placed in bushel boxes or in barrels. If in barrels they may be headed up or left unheaded.

Other substitutes for storage besides the cellar are well worth considering. It was the old custom in certain neighborhoods to store apples in the haymow, and if the mow keeps a temperature steadily near the freezing point the results are bound to be excellent. A still older practice consists in burying the

## SMART COAT FOR AUTUMN DAYS

Checked suiting trimmed with white broadcloth

COULD anybody find a prettier, smarter coat than this one for the autumn suit? The abruptly cut away fronts and the slightly elongated back give beautiful lines. The narrow Tuxedo collar and the rolled-over cuffs mean real distinction. Since there is only one button it can be made handsome without undue cost and the buttons of the season are in themselves a study.

Besides being smart and becoming the coat is easy to make. The straight lines give slenderness. The checked suiting illustrated is trimmed with white broadcloth, but there is a tendency toward the use of rough and velvet-finished fabrics for fall, and among the new suitings, wool velours, both plain and striped, takes a prominent place. Wool eponge is to be much worn too, and for handsome suits silk is greatly liked, moire finished, ribbed and poplin weaves that have become such established favorites.

For the medium size, the coat will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 36 or 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming.

The pattern of the coat (7965) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## SMART KERCHIEFS

If you would have the credit of possessing chic belongings have your given name embroidered on one corner of your handkerchief, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. If the bordering is colored the name must be in a matching tone, and if the handkerchief is in all-white the lettering must match it. If you don't want all the world to know what is your given name have merely your initials done in the daintiest possible manner in the popular long style, in the corner of a handkerchief that is either finished with scalloping or hemstitching. But if you would furnish no trace of your identity have only one corner of the linen embroidered in coronet design.

## BEETS ARE BETTER IF BAKED

Usually boiled by housewives

BEETS are a very useful vegetable, as they may be had all through the summer and may also be stored in good condition for winter use. Housewives usually boil beets and do not know that there are several other appetizing ways in which they may be prepared. Baked beets are much better than boiled ones. After you have once tasted them you will never boil them again if there is time for baking. Baked beets are a rich, dark-red color and are better flavored than the boiled ones. The following recipes are worth trying, says the Country Gentleman:

Baked buttered beets—Wash the beets, trim off the ends and bake on the grate of the oven from two to four hours, according to the age of the beets. Young beets will bake in two hours. As the beets grow old the time of baking must be extended. In winter this vegetable

becomes so hard that it may require four hours to soften it. When done, remove the skins, cut in quarters and serve hot with salt and butter.

Sugared beets—Four baked beets, two tablespoonsful of sugar, four tablespoonsful of butter, one half teaspoonful of salt. Cut the beets into cubes and add butter, sugar and salt. Serve hot.

Beet salad—Cut three cold baked beets into half-inch cubes; add two cold boiled potatoes, cut into cubes, and two hard boiled eggs, sliced. Mix together and add salad dressing. If there are any other cold vegetables, such as peas or beans, on hand, they can also be added to the beets. Cold beets are an addition both in color and flavor to any salad. Beets served with French dressing are also delicious.

Stuffed beets—Bake small young beets until tender, and skin them. When cold cut the centers out, leaving the beet about an inch in thickness. In the hollow center put cabbage which has been chopped fine with nut meats and mixed with a boiled salad dressing, though mayonnaise or French dressing may be used. Put the stuffed beets on lettuce leaves; serve as a salad course. If mayonnaise dressing is used heap a little of it in a pyramid on the top of each beet.

Beets in Italian style—Select six small young beets. Bake, remove the skins and cut the beets into cubes. Melt four tablespoonsful of butter in a saucepan, add one small onion sliced very thin and stir constantly until the onion is soft and yellow but not browned; add four tablespoonsful of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, one quarter of a teaspoonful of paprika, half a teaspoonful of sugar and two cupsful of milk; let the mixture bubble. Then add one teaspoonful of lemon juice and pour over the beets. Serve hot as a vegetable for dinner.

Beet greens—Young beet tops make delicious greens. Wash thoroughly in several waters. Put into a stewpan without water. Some water will cling to the leaves and that is usually all that is needed. Cook, closely covered, turning over once in a while to prevent burning. When tender, chop slightly, season with salt and let cook, uncovered, to absorb the liquid. Serve with plain vinegar or French dressing.

## PICOT POPULAR

Picot ribbon lends itself so charmingly to the making of girdles and neck bows and hat trimmings that its popularity increases every day—and so every day the colors and designs in which it is shown likewise increase, says the Chicago Record Herald. An attractive girdle, with ends at the back and a big flat bow at the side, is made of wide Chinese blue picot ribbon, trimmed with tiny pink and blue chiffon roses, applied as bands across the bottom of the sash ends, and as a buckle in the center of the bow.

## GARDEN RAKE IS GIVEN NEW USE

GET a board half an inch thick, one foot wide, and about three feet long. Lay a steel garden rake on it in such a way that the head of the rake rests flat on the center of the board, and the handle sticks up nearly at right angles. Take three staples of galvanized wire, such as are used to fasten wire fencing to the posts, and drive them through the board so that each will enclose one tooth of the rake. Let two of the staples grip the two outside teeth near the top, and the third hold one of the intermediate teeth near the point. The board will then be less likely to split. Clinch the points on the back.

By driving the rake teeth sharply down as far as they will go into the staples, you will have a handy tool with which to push or rake large masses of autumn leaves on your lawn, or to clear winter paths. A slight upward tap will instantly detach the board, and leave your rake free for ordinary uses.

## PLANT THE SPRING BULBS NOW

Trowel is best tool for the purpose

BULBS for spring blooming must be planted not later than December of the autumn previous. Nearly all varieties of bulbs used for ornamental purposes are imported during August and September, or at latest October, and all of them can be expected to produce best results if they are kept out of the ground as short a time as possible. For this reason the amateur gardener should follow the practice of the professional florist and park manager. These men place their orders for bulbs several weeks before the bulbs are expected to be in the hands of the seedsmen.

Upon the arrival of an order the professional gardener does not wait a single day before getting the bulbs into the ground. The first thing is to prepare the soil for planting. Always preference is given to a well-drained, fairly light soil, rather rich in vegetable matter. If necessary an application of well-decayed natural fertilizer from the stable is made before the soil is dug. It is thoroughly incorporated with the earth. After digging, the ground is made fine by thorough raking and the bulbs are then laid out on the surface in about the positions they are to occupy in the beds.

A trowel is the best tool for planting bulbs. But if the soil is very loose and open and free from stones, the hand alone will do the work even better. One fundamental rule in planting is, that bulbs should never be set deeper than twice or at most three times their diameter. Of course, there are exceptions to this, but it is a fairly safe rule to follow.

After planting, the ground should again be raked to improve its looks, and provision should be made for a light mulch of marsh or salt hay during the early fall to prevent washing and erosion. When very cold weather arrives a liberal dressing of litter should be applied and allowed to remain until early spring.

When the first signs of growth appear in spring, that is, when pussy-willows may be found growing out of doors, will be time enough to remove the winter mulch, the main object of which has been to prevent the ground from alternating heaving and settling, due to the thawing and refreezing during the warm and cold spells of winter. After the mulch has been removed, the surface of the soil should be raked and made presentable.

Nothing further need be done to the bed until after the bulbs have blossomed and their tops faded. It is highly important, however, that the bulbs be allowed to mature their leaves, whether or not their seed vessels are allowed to mature. If desired, the bulbs may be allowed to remain in the ground from year to year. This is the usual practice where they are set in lawns and in herbaceous perennial borders, among shrubbery, etc., where annual digging is not usually practiced. In the lawns it is advantageous to plant the bulbs near the borders in lines parallel with the edges of the lawn. Here they usually show to best advantage and their tops can be avoided when the lawn is rolled and mowed. Only a few weeks and the tops will have matured, then they may be raked off and the lawn be as clean as ever.

One of the best ways to handle bulbs, especially tulips, hyacinths and others that do not make large clumps is to place them in flower beds to be followed after blossoming by geraniums, cannas and similar plants set out late in spring for summer blossoming. Such subjects as daffodils, narcissuses, jonquils and crown imperials, which either make large clumps or require greater space than the species mentioned above are best when placed among shrubbery and in herbaceous borders. The best species for use in lawns are the smallest growing kinds.

When it is necessary to dig bulbs up, either for cleaning or for replacing, care should be exercised to allow the tops to dry down completely so that every particle of food possible may go back to the bulbs themselves for storage. Usually this time arrives by the latter part of May or the early weeks of June. Then

## WHAT COLLEGE GIRLS MAY WEAR

Hints on planning a wardrobe

WHAT kind of a wardrobe to make for the girl who is going away to school this fall is a question which many mothers are asking at this time and many earnest conversations are held between mothers and daughters. If the college is not far away from the home, there is little difficulty in planning satisfactorily; but if it is at some distance, it is not so easily done, for it will be a long time before the student will be able to go home and have any deficiencies supplied, and it will be necessary to prepare a more complete wardrobe at the start.

The kind of a school she is going to attend, the social activities which will be a feature of her chosen school, and many other things are to be considered in planning the clothes, and how much or how little will be required will depend largely on the answers. A few general points may be brought out that will apply to any locality, and, with a few additions to meet the individual

requirements, may assist in solving the problem.

Simplicity is the first requisite of correct dressing for the school girl, for Dame Fashion has linked hands with common sense and artistic beauty, so that the stylishly dressed girl will be simply and appropriately gowned.

Durability is the second word to consider, for as Ruth or Margaret will be too far away from home for mother to have an oversight of the wardrobe, to see that the hooks and eyes are all in place, that there are no rips or tears to be mended, the material selected should be of good quality and the sewing carefully done, or it will not withstand the hard usage which is usually accorded to the school girls' clothes, particularly if she is an athletic girl.

One-piece dresses are always more convenient than the separate skirt and waist, for they may be put on much quicker and there is no risk of slipping apart at the waist line. A sailor suit is a pretty style to choose for one frock, as it is universally becoming and simple and appropriate for common wear. Although many different kinds of material may be used, or any desired color, yet one almost expects to see a sailor dress made of blue serge, as it seems a little more appropriate for that style. Another one-piece dress will be necessary for school wear, especially if the student will not be at home during the time, then another dress of silk and wool poplin, for afternoon, for church and the matinee, with which a pretty separate coat may be worn.

A tailored suit is so appropriate for many occasions as well as for traveling that it will be found very convenient, and the new suit coats with the patch pockets and the leather belt are girlish and attractive. For the social functions of the college, a simple white dress will be found quite a necessity, and one or two other dainty but inexpensive frocks may be included for evening wear.

This outline of a wardrobe may be considerably curtailed if necessity requires, or it may be enlarged upon, but for the average girl and the average school this will be found all that is required.

Materials that are meeting with favor this fall and that are both attractive and practical include a large variety, among which is found the poplin weaves, including the plain and novelties, and in the latter are seen the jacquard effects. Eponges, duvetyne and many other materials in plain or broadcloth effects are shown with the old and ever-popular serges and broadcloths.

## WHOLE FAMILY WANTS JELLY

Half dozen kinds for housewife to put up

THE larger the mouth of the jar used for canned or preserved fruits the more attractive the fruit appears as put in whole or in good-sized slices. For a small family, pint cans are best, writes Emma Paddock Telford in the Delinctor.

Peach jelly—Peaches never make a firm jelly that will retain its shape when turned from a mold, but no jelly is more delicious for cake fillings. For jelly select peaches not quite ripe enough for eating. Rub off the down with a rough cloth, cut in pieces, saving pits. Cover with water and cook slowly, closely covered, until the fruit is perfectly soft. Turn into a jelly bag and hang to drip. When the juice is all extracted measure and allow to every pint of juice a pound of sugar and the juice of a lemon. Set the sugar in the oven to heat and place the liquid uncovered over the fire. Cook steadily 20 minutes, add the heated sugar, stir until dissolved, cook five minutes, then strain through a cheesecloth into glasses.

Preserved peach-juice—Cook skins and pulp as for jelly; strain, then add for each quart of juice half a pint of sugar. Boil the juice, skimming and boiling for 10 minutes. Add the sugar, stir until dissolved and cook for 10 minutes longer, skimming again. Pour into hot jars or bottles, then set in a kettle of boiling water and cook 20 minutes longer. Add more juice to the bottles if the juice in them has boiled away, then seal. Peach syrup is made in the same way, only half as much sugar as fruit is used.

Raspberry jelly—Free the berries from stems, wash, and to every two quarts allow a half cupful of water. Cook until the juice presses out easily, take from the fire, mash, strain and measure the juice. To a pint of juice allow a generous pound of sugar, for raspberries require more sugar than most fruits. Heat the sugar the same as usual in making jellies and add to the juice after it has cooked the regulation 20 minutes. Cook five minutes after the sugar is added, then turn into the glasses, sealing when cold.

Pear honey—When canning pears take the clean peelings, with any of the fruit that is not perfect enough for canning, cut in bits and put in the preserving kettle with water to cover. Cook until soft, then strain through a cheese-cloth bag. To six cupfuls of the juice allow four cupfuls of sugar, and cook half an hour, skimming often. A pinch of powdered alum will keep the syrup from forming crystals. Pour into hot glasses and seal. This is excellent to eat on waffles and pancakes.

Grape bar-le-due—While bar-le-due is primarily a preserve made with currants

as a foundation, one can make a delightful substitute from green grapes, and this with much less labor. Cut green grapes in halves and remove the seeds. Weigh the grapes and to each pound allow two even cupfuls of sugar. Put the grapes in the preserving kettle with enough water to come half the depth of the fruit. Heat slowly and when near the boiling point scatter on the sugar, a little at a time, adding more as it melts. When a syrup is formed, skim and simmer until a little dropped on a cold plate forms a jelly. Seal in jelly tumblers. Stir as little as possible in order to keep the shape of the grapes and if the cooking is done slowly and care taken that it does not "catch" on the bottom of the kettle there will be little need of stirring.

Mother's quince jelly—Use for this the gnarly fruit with trimmings from the preserved quinces. Put all these pieces, cut very fine, into the preserving kettle, adding a quart of water to every two quarts of fruit and parings. Use the water also in which the preserved fruit was first cooked. Put over the fire and simmer gently for two or three hours. When reduced to pulp, pour into a flannel bag and let it drip overnight. In the morning measure the juice. Boil 20 minutes, add an equal weight of sugar, which should have been heating in the oven, and cook until it jellies when dropped on a cold plate. Pour into hot glasses and place on a board in a sunny window until the jelly is set, then cover with paraffin, or paper dipped in olive oil. If the glasses have covers, put them on; if there are no covers, use circles of paper enough larger than the top of the glass to fold down over the sides, then paste with white of egg or mucilage.

## BUFFET SCARF

Tumbler doilies of clumsy lace can be made into a very pretty buffet scarf by using the doilies for border. Baste the doilies through the center to the edges of the linen, fit it to the buffet and then buttonhole the semi-circle of the doily that extends up into the linen. After the doily border has been buttonholed cut the material out from underneath the lace and you will have a buffet cover with a beautiful lace edge, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Of course the doilies must be placed side by side and look like a continuous edging of lace. Small crocheted doilies may be used instead of those of clumsy lace. A monogram worked in the center front about one inch from the lace border will add to the attractiveness of the scarf.

## LITTLE TOUCHES RENEW A DRESS

It is the accessories which "count," as even the most ordinary serge or plain linen gown becomes quite smart if properly touched up, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Neck frills, fancy collars, light gloves and shoes, a harmonizing sunshade and removable feather or bows to alter the millinery are all invaluable in transforming a costume, and, if color is lacking, fall back on a bright colored pin-on bow, and match it with a flower for the belt. Relieve your blue serge with the fashionable yellow sand tint shoes, gloves, belt and chapeau, and add a deep red rose, and with your white or pale blue linen wear white gloves, shoes and parasol, or have the chief accessories in a deep brownish-tan with touches of deep rose. Or your black shoes and a black hat will look well with a cream tinted costume and green leaves will add the note of color, and if the black hat is trimmed with tulle, as so many are now, another carnation—and this time an artificial one—may nestle among its gauzy folds.

## TRIED RECIPES

### CABBAGE SALAD

CUT a small head of cabbage in halves and cover with cold water in which you have dissolved one teaspoonful of soda. Let cabbage stand in water 24 hours. Change the water once in the 24 hours. When you wish to use it chop fine, also grate six cored and peeled apples, and add to the cabbage and apples two heaping tablespoonsful of sugar, salt to taste, celery-seed or celery-salt, or a little chopped celery is better, and enough good vinegar to give a tart taste. Previous to grating the apples, make a dressing of one half cupful of vinegar, one half cupful of boiling water, put on stove, and add to this one tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in cold water, one egg well beaten, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of mustard and a pinch of salt. Stir this into the vinegar, and let simmer till clear. Let cool and add one half cupful of thick sweet cream. Then mix it well with the chopped cabbage and grated apples, and set aside to cool.

### BEAN SALAD

One pint of string beans boiled and cooled, two cupfuls of chopped cabbage, one teaspoonful of celery-seed or chopped celery and one half dozen small cucumbers sliced very thin. Dressing: Two eggs beaten, one half cupful of vinegar, one teaspoonful of salt, one half teaspoonful of dry mustard, one half teaspoonful of black pepper and a good-sized lump of butter. Cook, let cool and pour over salad.

### PEACHES IN JELLY

Take one pint of the juice left from canning peaches and add to it the juice of one orange. Season with grated lemon peel and add half a package of soaked gelatin. Half fill a mold with this mixture, and when set add another pint of the juice, to which has been added a cupful of whipped cream and finely chopped peaches. Garnish with halved peaches and whipped cream.

### FRIED LIMA BEANS

Fry one half cupful of minced onion in one half cupful of butter until soft. Then add three cupfuls of lima beans which have been cooked and cooled. Season highly and cook gently until brown and butter is absorbed.

### SUMMER MINCE PIE

One half cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, one half cupful of vinegar, two tablespoonsful of butter, four crackers rolled fine, two eggs well beaten, one cupful of raisins, and spice to taste. Cook all together; if too thick add a little water. This makes two large pies.—Farm and Fireside.

## FASHION'S WHIMS

Tassels are coming in for a great deal of attention. They are to be seen in all colors and in a variety of styles. Cabochons, too, will be worn a great deal.

Stamped velvet is one of the new materials which bespeaks the extravagance of the day in the matter of dress materials. It will be used not only for trimming but for entire gowns or wraps.

Some of the most gorgeous brocades are those of the metallic shades on a soft background of brilliant coloring.

The beautiful hatpins now worn serve not only as a fastening for the hat but give a decided touch of trimming to the hat as well. The pins with tops of cut jet are most artistic.

Cut jet earrings will be in evidence more than ever for street wear. The long, slender pendant is the favorite.

Crepe ribbons in the Bulgarian effects come in various widths. They are used for coiffures, trimmings, sashes and girdles, and also for bandings on gowns or wraps.—Newark News.

## TO KEEP GRAPES

Grapes may be kept for months. Select perfect bunches and see that the fruit is solid on the bunch. Remove all little spiders and their webs, but do not wash the fruit. Wrap each bunch carefully in dark blue tissue paper, twisting the ends tightly to exclude the air, then pack the grapes away in a closely covered box, and keep the box in a cool, dark, dry place.—Chicago Inter Ocean.



# Principles of Two Candidates; Campaigns Start Anew

## DAVID I. WALSH PLATFORM GOES BEFORE VOTERS

Lieutenant-Governor Commits  
Himself on Issues and Questions  
Relating to the Conduct  
of the Commonwealth's Affairs

### APPEAL TO DEMOCRATS

Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, has just made public his platform. Where he stands on all big state issues is set forth by him in a message of 8000 words. Mr. Walsh's platform is in part as follows:

I believe in strictly limiting expenditure of money for political purposes, to the end that, in primary as well as in election contests success will in no way be dependent upon the wealth of the individual candidates or upon the amount or extent of contributions that a candidate or political party can collect.

I favor compulsory voting. Voting should be made a duty rather than a privilege.

With compulsory voting the necessity of spending money for election day purposes would be reduced to a minimum.

### Party Enrollment

I am opposed to the provisions of the direct or primary law which call for citizens to become enrolled in a political party upon primary day. I believe that a series of ballots should be presented to the voter and he be permitted to make his choice of which ballot he shall make his selection of candidates from and that he should have the privilege of doing this secretly without disclosing his party affiliations.

I believe that political conventions should be held before, and not after, primary election.

I would go a step further, and provide that no name should be allowed upon the primary ballot as representative of any political party unless the person at the time of filing his nomination papers acknowledges in writing that he believes in the principles enunciated by the political party whose designation he chooses.

### Constitutional Convention

I believe the time has arrived for the holding of a constitutional convention in Massachusetts. No such convention has been held in this state since the year 1853.

Among the important constitutional questions which have been, in one form or another, advocated by various political parties and persons interested in public affairs, that should be considered by such a convention and submitted to the people for their judgment are: The adoption of the initiative and referendum, biennial elections, the abolition of the executive council and enlarging the duties of the Lieutenant-Governor, woman's suffrage, abolition of capital punishment, rights of cities and towns to deal with the necessities of life in times of public distress, government by majority, a greater degree of home rule for cities in revising their charters, and veto power.

The public interest sometimes requires an executive to veto separate items of an appropriation bill and the constitution should be amended, giving him this right.

He continues with two other subjects, which are:

Homestead legislation—the proposed plans whereby, with the assistance of the commonwealth, homesteads or small houses and plots of ground may be acquired by mechanics, laborers and others in the suburbs of cities and towns.

Taxation—No radical reform can be made in our taxation system until the state adopts a constitutional amendment.

### Biennial Elections

I believe in biennial elections and advocate their adoption.

No movement in our time indicates a greater interest in the problem of government upon the part of the people than the movement in favor of direct legislation. From the outset, the Democratic party has taken the lead in this work. The direct primary and the election of United States senators by popular vote has been accomplished. We must continue the struggle until the initiative, the referendum, and the recall of elective public officials has been adopted as part of our organic law.

Representative government may become a farce not only because representatives refuse to represent their constituents, but also because they are chosen by and are responsible to a minority of our people. This is precisely the present situation in Massachusetts.

It is wrong and it can be remedied. A constitutional amendment which will provide a proportional representation by means of a sufficient number of representatives at large and supplemented in the districts by preferential vote would readily correct this evil and would also nullify the political fraud contained in the system of gerrymandering.

### Taxation

One of the most important questions of popular interest for some years has been the excessive cost of everything.

If the excessive cost of living can be remedied by legislation, it is clearly the work of the national government. The people of Massachusetts, however, can deal with the excessive cost of its own

government, with its excessive taxation, and with its excessive public debt.

The present taxation system leads to gross inequalities; it must and can be remedied by providing by law proper machinery to reach all property and to assess the same fairly, equitably and without double taxation.

I believe in the immediate consolidation of the gas and electric light commission with the public service commission. Supervision of steam railroads, street railways, elevated railways and telephone and telegraph companies is now intrusted to this commission.

### State Institutions

Concentration of control, authority, responsibility and administration spells economy and efficiency. The control of the functions of correction, charity and health is mixed, divided and necessarily wasteful under the present system.

The solution lies in paid boards and concentration of authority; the administrative offices of the various institutions acting under a central authority, a unified policy and in harmonious relation.

I would recommend a board of administration to manage and administer all the penal and correctional institutions of the state—prisons, reformatories, schools and workhouses—with supervisory authority over the county and municipal jails and correctional institutions.

The conservation of the public health is the most important function of government for upon a wholesome sanitary condition of the state and a sound, healthful and vigorous population depend the prosperity, safety and welfare of the commonwealth.

Each of our state institutions, numbering about thirty, has its separate board of trustees, and in most instances one person makes purchase separately for each institution. I have recommended the placing of all institutions which relate to the public health, charity and insanity under one paid board, to be known as the board of health, and all institutions of a penal and correctional character under another paid board, to be known as the board of administration.

These two boards should have power to cooperate in selecting one purchasing agent for all state institutions under their supervision, and for the interchanging of supplies and articles of wear produced and made in the different institutions.

### Board of Labor and Industry

I favor the abolition of this board. The law provides a board of five members at salaries amounting to \$5500, and they are not required to give their entire time to the service of the state. One of its important duties is the selection of a labor commissioner at a salary not to exceed \$7500. I believe all the duties of this board should be intrusted to one person, to be known as "labor commissioner," and that person to be selected by and responsible to the Governor.

In dealing with what is called labor problems, the state should divide all employees into three classes.

1. The public employees of the state, county, city and town.

2. The employees of public service corporations.

3. The employees of all other classes and kinds.

(1) The government has complete control over its own employees subject to certain laws; it should aim to secure the best industrial ability and maintain the best industrial conditions; employment should be based on merit and efficiency; selections should be made under strict civil service regulations, and reasonable hours of labor, the highest wages consistent with the occupation should be paid, as an example to private employers.

The state should be a model employer, but it should refrain from imposing standards and conditions upon other employers of labor until it has established the justice and economic soundness of them itself.

(2) The attitude of the state toward the second class of employees—public service corporations, so-called—is that having granted these corporations franchises to perform a certain class of work that is quasi public and endowed them with privileges transcending those of private corporate bodies the state has the right and the implied duty of so regulating their business that the best public service may be maintained.

The conditions under which their employees work is a public concern; their hours of labor, the preservation of life and limb by the use of safety appliances—these are essential to good service and public safety, since these are dependent on the physical conditions of the employees. The right to intervene in disputes between public service corporations and their employees is a corollary of the necessity of maintaining uninterrupted and continuous efficient service and preserving the public peace.

I favor compulsory investigation of disputes in this field of labor, promptly begun, judicially carried on, and followed by early reports and a verdict of opinion to be given wide publicity. Whatever may be the attitude of either party to such report and verdict, public opinion may be depended upon to compel its acceptance if it be marked by fair play, wisdom and justice.

(3) The same right to regulate the affairs of individual and private corporate employers which the state assumes with public service corporations does not exist, and should not be assumed by the commonwealth.

### Agriculture

Upon the success and prosperity of the farmer depends in a great measure the prosperity of the state. There is every reason why Massachusetts ought to become a really important agricultural

state. I propose as a means of advancing this industry that the following legislation be enacted:

1.—Provisions for a complete system of agricultural education to all boys and girls attending the public schools in agricultural communities.

2. That the state should employ itinerant instructors in agriculture to go into the homes and on the soil and carry on an educational campaign for the most efficient agriculture practice and farm management. Farmers should be taught the best use of every acre of soil and stimulated to follow the most approved methods and make waste lands available for agricultural purposes.

3. The state should organize a system of distribution of agricultural products which would do away with the waste and excessive cost of the present system of distribution.

### Railroads

The overshadowing problem of the hour is the railroad question in Massachusetts and in New England.

We have seen in a few years a prosperous and legitimate railroad turn away from its natural sphere, and enter into realms of high finance and unnatural aggrandizement.

It has increased its indebtedness five times over since this monopolistic career began. It has been obliged to reduce its dividends from eight to six per cent and rumor is strong that it must come down still further to five and possibly four per cent. This means a loss from three and a half millions to seven millions each year to the savings banks, and to the men, women and children who have put their money into the New Haven railroad on the assumption that they were investing in a railroad and not in a universal business corporation. The stockholders of the Boston & Maine have seen their income totally cut off and the people on its lines have seen their fares increased and service diminished.

Most of these unfortunate investors live in New England, but the community in general has suffered in bad service, in avoidable wrecks, and in the increase of fares, in the loss of business to rival communities having better railroad service and in all those injuries which flow from a deterioration of the great arteries of trade. Although the offending monopoly has suffered equally with the community, it stands today apparently impotent. It has sought to throw the public off the track for a moment by changing its agents, but the question is whether it has abandoned the men who are really responsible for its harmful policies or abandoned those policies.

The interstate commerce commission has found that there is little to be gained in the way of economy or efficiency in the transportation monopoly which is being attempted in New England.

The remedy for the situation is simple and is entirely in our hands. We should exercise our reserved powers under the charter of the Boston Railroad Holding Company, by which we may take over the assets of that corporation, which are the controlling shares of stock in the Boston & Maine. The Democracy of Massachusetts should notify the New Haven railroad that if it accepts the authority recently so unfortunately given it to acquire any more street railways in this commonwealth, it will be inviting more trouble than those trolleys can ever be worth to it; and if it still blindly persists we should immediately revoke the so-called trolley merger act.

### Public Service Corporations

I believe we should go a step further in governmental control over public service corporations, and I favor providing by law for the Governor to have a veto of all orders issued by the public service commissioner which deal with the issuing of securities, fixing of rates, consolidation of public service corporations, in a word, all orders that affect the public policy. If for no other reason the Governor should be vested with this power because as this commission is appointed (each member for a term of five years) it is impossible for a Governor before July of the third year of his term of office to place upon this commission a majority of his members in sympathy with his views in dealing with transportation and public service corporation measures. There should be one elected public servant directly responsible to the people for the acts of this commission.

If the veto power were given to the Governor whatever the personnel of the commission, the people would feel assured that the last word upon every important question would be spoken by their chief magistrate.

### MINE MEN STILL AFTER INJUNCTION

CALUMET, Mich.—Today the Western Federation of Miners is expected to make another attempt to rid the copper miners' strike district of the special deputies whom the sheriff has employed to assist in keeping order. The federation's second motion for a temporary injunction will be heard by Circuit Judge P. H. O'Brien.

James Oliver of Butte, Mont., addressing the strikers at the Champion mine Sunday, urged the men "not to stand idly by and see their women beaten by deputies, but to take a hand."

### GRAND CANON AS MASONIC TEMPLE

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Starting today and continuing tomorrow, Arizona lodge No. 2, A. F. and A. M., will use the Grand canon of Arizona as a Masonic Temple in which will be conferred Masonic degrees on candidates of this jurisdiction.

## CHAS. S. BIRD MAKES PUBLIC HIS PLATFORM

Progressive Candidate for Governor Reaffirms National Principles of His Party and Gives His Tenets on State Issues

### PROMINENT POINTS

The draft of the platform on which Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for governor, will make his contest if it is endorsed by the Progressive state convention, was made public today. The platform embodies all the tenets of the party that have been expressed from time to time. Especial criticism is made of both the Republican and Democratic parties. The woman suffrage issue is again indorsed.

The committee on resolutions appointed by State Chairman Matthew Hale of the Progressive party to hold public hearings and frame a platform for presentation to the state convention, made public the draft.

The resolutions committee is composed of Arthur N. Holcombe, Arthur M. Huddell and Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew.

The Progressive platform, in part, follows:

One year ago the conscience of the American people called into being a new party, born of the nation's sense of justice. More than 4,000,000 voters rallied round the standard of this new party, and established it as the second party in the nation.

We place public welfare before private interests. We seek to destroy the alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics, and to tear down the invisible government which disposes of the authority of the state for the selfish interest of few.

We denounce the two old parties as the instruments of the alliance. We denounce the Democratic party in this state for the shameful violation of its written pledge not to support the monopolistic schemes of the New Haven railroad. We denounce the Republican party for its breach of faith with the women of this state by refusing to submit the question of woman suffrage to the people, and for its shifty failure to provide for the nomination of candidates for the United States Senate by the direct primary. The two old parties have forfeited the confidence of the people of this commonwealth.

### Progressive Principles

The Progressive party of Massachusetts stands upon the national Progressive platform adopted at the Chicago convention Aug. 7, 1912, a contract with the people. In accordance with that contract the Progressive party has had introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature to perfect the direct primary and extend its operation through the nomination of United States senators, to provide an effective corrupt practices act, to provide that the will of the people shall prevail in the interpretation of the constitution, and to establish the sword and shield of the people's rights, the initiative and referendum.

We repeat our pledge that if charged with the power in this state, we will establish the rights of the people on the sure basis of the initiative, the referendum, the recall, the control of the people's constitution by the people and for the people, a complete direct primary and an adequate corrupt practices act.

We pledge ourselves to the cause of equal suffrage.

We pledge ourselves that we will not only make our state government a people's government in the honest sense of the term, but will also make it efficient. We demand that the executive branch of our state government be reformed in order that a governor may be a governor in fact as well as in name. We demand the abolition of superfluous commissions and the consolidation of executive power. We demand also that the chief executive have a longer term, subject to the recall by the people. We pledge ourselves to extend the civil service system to all state and county administrative offices.

### New Constitution Wanted

To the end that necessary changes in our form of government be made with due deliberation, we demand the convening of a constitutional convention.

We denounce the lax administration of the finances of the commonwealth. We demand the adoption of a budget system. We denounce the present system of taxation and the inequitable assessment and collection of taxes.

We demand immediate legislation to improve the relation between capital and labor.

We stand for the conservation of human resources. We renew our demand for stringent pure food laws and laws designed to protect and promote the welfare of working women and children.

We stand for the minimum wage, one day's rest in seven for every worker. We demand the extension of our system of homestead development.

We believe that labor legislation, as far as possible, should be uniform throughout the United States.

We believe that injunctions in labor disputes should be prohibited in cases where such injunctions would not apply if no labor disputes existed.

We believe that a person, cited for contempt in labor disputes, except when such contempt was committed in the

actual presence of the court, or so near thereto as to interfere with the proper administration of justice, should have a right to trial by jury.

### Agriculture Remembered

More energetic measures must be taken to develop the rural districts of the state. Forest lands must be restored, marsh lands must be drained, rocky soil must be cleared, improved machinery and improved methods of cultivation must be brought, within reach of the farmer.

The work of the state forestry service and of the Massachusetts Agricultural College must be more actively supported, and a system of agricultural credit better adapted to the needs of the modern farmer than any now existing in this state must be established.

We favor the encouragement by the commonwealth, of cooperation on the part of consumers of food, fuel and other necessities of life, to the end that useless middlemen may be eliminated and the cost of necessities reduced.

We denounce the wrongs done to the people by the Democratic and Republican parties in dealing with the New Haven railroad monopoly. Recognizing the right of railroad stockholders to a reasonable return upon their legitimate investment, we believe that the first duty of a railroad is to serve the public, and that the state should exercise such control over the railroads within the state, as will compel the performance of that duty.

### Lower Tariff Favored

In the Progressive party national platform of 1912 we declared for an immediate downward revision of unjust and excessive schedules of the tariff. We declared that not only particular rates of duty should be reformed but also the methods of tariff-making, through the establishment of a non-partisan tariff commission and the removal of the tariff from politics.

In the Progressive party national platform of 1912 we declared for prompt legislation to improve our national currency system.

We stand against the menace of a money trust.

### Regulation of Business

In the Progressive party national platform of 1912 we pledged ourselves to the national regulation of big business, to maintain equality of opportunity for all. We believe that both the Sherman anti-trust law and the belated New Jersey anti-trust laws are an inadequate remedy for the existing trust evils.

In the Progressive party national platform of 1912, we demanded the recognition of the labor problem as a national problem and not simply a problem for particular states.

We hold that the platform of a political party is a solemn covenant with the people. We pledge our candidates to fulfill our promises as set forth herein. This is a contract between them and the people of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

### LABOR SEEKING FREE UNIVERSITY AT CONVENTION

Frank H. McCarthy and John J. Fenton, delegates from the Boston Central Labor Union, are to present resolutions at the Massachusetts state branch A. F. of L. convention in Fall River next week for the beginning of a movement to establish a state university for free instruction of young men and women. Its legislative committee also will be asked to introduce and support next year a bill for that purpose.

This project was launched at a meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday.

### CITIZENS PROTEST REALTY INCREASE

SALEM, Mass.—Because of alleged excessive increases in the valuation of real estate in the Point district, an indignation meeting of the French-American residents and property-owners of that district was held yesterday afternoon. Property owners complained that in some cases their valuations had been doubled and in one or two instances, nearly tripled.

A committee was appointed to interview the assessors some day this week.

### BILL TO PROTECT CATTLE OFFERED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A plan which he believes may help reduce the increasing price of beef was proposed to the House today by Representative Fred A. Broun of Illinois in a bill prohibiting the conversion into beef and interstate shipment of cattle under two years of age.

### BOSTON MEMBER BACK AT POST

WASHINGTON—Representative A. J. Peters returned from Boston today to attend a meeting of the ways and means committee in anticipation of the tariff bill being sent to conference within a day or two. Representative Murray is expected to return today.

### D. C. BARROW MADE COLLECTOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Col. David C. Barrow was recently sworn in as collector of the port of Savannah, according to the Atlanta Constitution.

## MAINE SPECIAL ELECTION TODAY IS A BAROMETER

Third District Voting for Successor to Late Congressman Has Three Candidates in Field for First Time in Years

### CONTEST IS CLOSE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Voters in the third Maine congressional district are casting their ballots today in what is expected to be a close contest. The election in the district, which is a special one, is for a successor to the late Forrest Goodwin. The rest of the state is voting on constitutional amendments only. Early voting was in heavy volume.

The contest has awakened an unusual interest not only in that district but throughout the state. For the first time in a great many years there have been three candidates in the field, W. R. Pattangall of Waterville, Democrat; John A. Peters of Ellsworth, Republican, and E. M. Lawrence of Lubec, Progressive. All parties have made a vigorous campaign and all expect respective victories. Mr. Pattangall on the stump has had the assistance of some of the ablest men and best speakers in the party.

Mr. Pattangall's candidacy has had the indorsement of President Wilson.

As usual, the election is looked upon as a political barometer on account of the fact that it precedes other elections by several weeks.

The campaign of the Progressives has been for recognition of the new party in Maine, and a victory of any decisive sort would be hailed by its adherents as ground for its claim that it is the chief rival of the Democratic party. The Progressives have had little to say about the tariff.

The congressional district from which Mr. Goodwin's successor is to be chosen includes Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, Waldo and Washington counties, the chief centers of these counties being Augusta, Waterville, Gardiner, Hallowell, Ellsworth, Belfast, Calais and Eastport.

## CAMPAIGN IN MAINE HELD TO BE IMPORTANT

WASHINGTON—According to Representative Frank E. Doremus of the Detroit (Mich.) district the outcome of today's election to fill a congressional vacancy in the third Maine district possesses unusual importance. Mr. Doremus and indeed all the politicians look upon the results with great interest, saying that the outcome will be the first test of the popularity of the Woodrow Wilson administration. If the Democratic candidate should be elected the Wilson administration will consider itself indorsed and a side light of more or less value will be thrown on the general elections of 1914.

If, however, the Republicans should win, it will be regarded as a sign that the political pendulum has begun to swing away from the Democratic policy. By the same reasoning, if the Progressive candidate should win, the result will be accepted as indicating that the final disruption of the Republican party is at hand. And so it happens that whichever way the special Maine election goes, it will be expected to indicate to the country what may take place in the fall of next year.

Aware of this all the political parties have worked hard in the district. Mr. Doremus was the first of the campaign leaders to grasp the full significance of defeat or victory in this preliminary struggle, and ever since he has made the chairman of the Democratic congressional committee he has been at work in an effort to throw into the district the best campaign material the Democratic party can produce. The Progressives were the next, and now the Republicans have filled the district with their orators.

## REBUILDING BEGUN AT HOT SPRINGS

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Toward rebuilding the eastern section of Hot Springs, now under guard of militia, and all checked up as homeless temporarily housed, the Iron Mountain railroad has taken the initiative. It has a force of 200 men at work on the construction of a temporary wooden building near the site of its burned station.

The citizens' committee has offers of bread and other necessities from Little Rock and offers of financial aid from a number of cities.

### NEW DRYDOCK URGED

BALTIMORE—Immediate construction of an additional drydock for the Norfolk navy yard is urged in the reports of the board of inspection for shore stations that have been filed with the secretary of the navy.

### PIRCE FAMILY ELECTS

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Mass.—At the seventh reunion of the Peirce Family Association in America Saturday on the site of the old Solomon Peirce farm J. Everett Peirce of Medford was elected president for two years.

## A. P. GARDNER HERE TO BEGIN HIS CAMPAIGN

Congressman to Get His gubernatorial Forces at Work—Colonel Benton Says He Is Confident of Victory

### CANDIDATES ARE BUSY

Congressman A. P. Gardner, back from campaigning in the third district of Maine, today began his personal campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor in which he is opposed by Col. Everett C. Benton.

A Boston central campaign committee has been organized which will be developed to extend into every one of the more than 200 voting precincts in the city. The central committee is headed by Francis R. Bangs as chairman; W. Prentiss Parzer, treasurer, and Charles L. Carr, secretary.

This committee will have general jurisdiction over the organization work in this city but most of the work will be done by volunteers. There will be a meeting of the committee Wednesday which will be attended by the congressman.

Congressman Gardner had little to say about his own campaign or the situation in Massachusetts. He said Mr. Pattangall, the Democrat, will probably win the election to Congress in Maine. The Progressive, he said, should run a good second, because it is a strong Progressive section, but he says the Republican will finish second. Secretary of State Bryan's speechmaking was of great assistance to Mr. Pattangall, he said.

Congressman Gardner will speak Wednesday before the Essex county Board of Trade at the Hawthorne inn, East Gloucester. At that time he says he will have something to say about the Progressive platform. He expects to see Howard Elliott, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, soon to confer with him regarding the railroad situation in Massachusetts.

Plans for Lieutenant-Governor Walsh's speaking campaign were announced today. Tomorrow he will attend the Revere beach carnival. On Sept. 10 he will be a guest at Walsh day in Woburn which is a nonpartisan gathering of citizens there. On that day he will also take in the outing of the Massachusetts Elks at Rockingham park. On Sept. 12, he will speak before the Democratic city committee of Chelsea at their outing. On Sept. 13, he will address the Essex county Democrats at Tuck's point, West Manchester. On Sept. 14, he will address the Democratic town and city committees of the western part of the state at Springfield.

Colonel Benton today made public the following statement:

"I am confident I will be nominated in the Republican primaries as the party candidate for the office of Governor. Sentiment in favor of the principles I stand for is rapidly crystallizing."

"Efficiency in business is attained by simplifying the means of administration, and having every department in right relation to each other in the matter of economy and expenditure. This is true of a great public corporation like the state, as it is of a private corporation. The idea of a state purchasing agency is one of the means which I believe will result in a substantial saving of money to the treasury of the commonwealth."

Colonel Benton is scheduled to speak before the Holyoke Club of Springfield tonight.

Edward P. Barry, candidate for the Democratic nomination for lieutenant-governor, gave out a statement last night denying the charges of Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee that Barry's campaign was being financed by opponents of David I. Walsh.

Mr. Barry says that he is financing his own campaign.

A special meeting of the Chelsea Republican city committee is to be called some time this week to find a way out of the position in which the organization is placed by the action of its president, William H. Farnham, in seeking the Democratic nomination for the Legislature from the twenty-sixth Suffolk district. Mr. Farnham is the only one to have filed Democratic nomination papers in his legislative district and is therefore certain to receive the nomination.

Mr. Farnham is also a candidate for the Republican nomination for the House. His opponent in that party is William M. Robinson, a candidate for a second reelection. The members of the Republican city committee who are protesting against the Democratic activities of their president, declare that his chances for the Republican nomination are so slight as to be negligible, and that the inevitable outcome of his seeking both nominations will be to make him a candidate fighting against the nominee of his own party.

## COLLEGE HONORS AMERICAN WOMAN

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Notification has been received by Prof. Lillian J. Martin of the Stanford University faculty that the honorary degree of doctor of



# Maine's Highway Board Holds First Hearing Tuesday

Commission Seeks Public Opinion on Improvements and Routes of Three Important Trunk Lines Which It Proposes

## STATE IS INCLUDED

PORTLAND, Me.—Maine's new state highway commission holds its first public hearing at the Falmouth hotel here, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The commission has laid out three state highways, the first three links in the chain that ultimately will cover every county in Maine. The hearing Tuesday is to give every one a chance to express an opinion regarding the route as laid out by the commission.

In laying out these first three trunk lines the commission has closely followed the original routes decided upon as the main arteries of travel between the points named by the previous state highway department.

State highway A is the designation that has been given the trunk line between Kittery and Portland. It is this highway over which at least 75 per cent of the travel into Maine comes, and for this reason it has been found necessary to build a cement road for several miles of its length. Of this 50.5 miles, about 20 have received permanent improvement during the past two years, leaving about 30 miles to be rebuilt.

The second state highway to be laid out by the new commission has been designated as state highway B, and runs between Fryeburg and Portland. A large amount of work has been done between Fryeburg and Bridgton and the road between these two points is in very fair condition. Between Bridgton and Naples the road is rough but it improves between Naples and the Portland line.

This route probably ranks second in importance as a main artery of travel. State highway C runs between Portland and Bath. This road is important for people after they have entered Maine as well as for local business.

In addition, this important road recently has been designated as a federal aid highway, and in this connection will receive \$50,000 from the national government in addition to \$100,000 given by the state. This large sum of money is given to Maine by the national government for the improvement of some highway within its limits that is used almost continuously by rural mail routes.

## NEW YORK BIDS FOR LINK ROADS

ALBANY, N. Y.—In the 12 highway department lettings advertised for Sept. 26, nearly all of the roads are connecting links in cities and villages for which the municipalities pay a portion of the cost.

With one or two exceptions the construction is to be of brick.

Owing to the changing conditions of the traffic brought about in part by the increased number of motor trucks and motor buses. Highway Commissioner Carlisle has not felt justified in advertising for bids on any more roads to be constructed until new specifications, on which office work is now under way, are completed.

## BOSTON MAY SEND ROAD DELEGATES

Logan Waller Page, president of the American Road Congress and director of the United States office of public roads has asked Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston to name three delegates to attend sessions of the congress at Detroit the week of Sept. 29, as Boston's representatives.

Mr. Page calls attention to the fact that almost every state highway commissioner will take part in the discussion of problems of road construction and maintenance. David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, will be the spokesman of the national government at the convention.

## NAVY FIT, SAYS ADMIRAL DEWEY

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Admiral George Dewey, when asked if he regarded the United States as being ready for any unexpected trouble with a foreign nation, said:

"So far as the army is concerned, I am not prepared to give an opinion, but I do not hesitate to say that the navy has never been so well prepared for war as at the present time."

## NORMAL SCHOOL OPENS ITS TERM

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island Normal school opens the fall term this morning. Entrance examinations were held at the school last Thursday and Friday. About 100 new pupils will enter, making the total enrollment about 400.

There will be several changes in the faculty.

## PROF. PHETTEPLACE PASSES AWAY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Thurston M. Phetteplace, assistant professor of mechanical engineering in Brown University, passed away Sunday at Portland, Me. He was 36 years old.

## STATE RESERVATIONS A NEED

Editorial Comment on the Rapid Appropriation of the Beautiful Places by Private Owners

THERE seems to be a halt in New England of the enterprise that was clearly marked a few years ago in appropriating for the public the places of beauty and common resort among the hills and along the shore. Instances could be cited of new proposals for public reservations meeting with greater difficulty than those that have in the past secured for all time some of the choicest of the sites. One has recently been called to the attention of the Monitor from inland Massachusetts, where one of the finest hills in the state is wanted by some of the leaders in public undertakings, but the taking is made difficult if not impossible by the opposition of the town, which sees in any public possession the loss of a trifling tax contribution to the local treasury.

There has always been this objection, but it has not, as a rule, been strong enough to withstand the demand for the preservation of the common right to enjoy the distinctively pleasing features of the hill and shore country. It ought not now to prevail—a self-evident truth but one that is quite likely to be denied its application through a mistaken local selfishness or a grasping private ownership.

There is not a public reservation in New England that could be recaptured, even if the law permitted a reversal to private ownership. The perpetuity of public possession is not more secure in the law of taking than in the sentiment of the people who have entered into the enjoyment of it. But it is not equally certain that the policy of reserving distinctive places of resort for the future will be continued. It is almost certain that it is less active than a few years ago. This would be well if all had been taken over that could reasonably be regarded as needing this protection against private exploitation. None will plead that the process has been carried to its limit.

There is particular application of the plea for extension of the public domain to the shore places. What has been done

here to save the shore for the public, making some of the grand stretches of the coast secure for all time to all the people, is amply justified by the extent to which they are enjoyed. Visitors the present season to the beaches of New England that have been made clean, secure and attractive by the policy of making them state reservations, and those that have been made available by the building of boulevards that are practical bulwarks against encroachment, have not failed to observe what benefits are reached nor the extent to which the people enjoy them. It is not a completed process. The reservations already established are hardly more than object lessons in the wisdom of a policy that needs to be carried much farther, even to the common ownership of such shore sites as those of the incomparable islands along the coast of Maine.

One of the familiar results of the use of the automobile to shorten distances is the development of private estates far removed from the towns. Lands that were almost waste and had hardly a discoverable owner have come into value through this new means of accessibility. It is no longer the case that any part of the New England shore is too remote to be attractive for private owners. The public is lagging in its corresponding enterprise. Left to the pressure from the localities the extension of reservation is much too slow. All the advantage is on the side of public acquisition before the property gets a higher valuation.

It would be a wise course for each of the New England states to provide, through the Legislature, for inquiry as to the places of common resort, particularly those on the shore, that are likely to be lost to the public by the rapid development of private ownership, and to take up the project of entering upon them in the name of the people. If future generations find that there has been negligence in this respect they will have good cause for complaint.

## PRESIDENT IS BID TO MEETING OF GRANGE NOV. 10-22

CONCORD, N. H.—Richard Pattee of Laconia, master of the state grange, announces he has sent an invitation to President Wilson to attend the convention of the national grange, which is to be held in Manchester, Nov. 10 to 22. He expects the chief executive to accept.

The argument is set forth that the convention will offer an excellent opportunity to discuss the new tariff with farmers of the whole country, as well as before the people of New Hampshire, whose industrial interests have assumed marked prominence in the tariff discussions in the Senate.

It is expected that on two days of the convention more than 10,000 persons will visit Manchester, while the average attendance on the other days is estimated at 5,000. There are 30,000 members of the order in New Hampshire and, under the operation of the 1883 and 1889 railroad statutes, the B. & M. is compelled to give these members a convention rate of 1 cent per mile.

## LABOR MEN SEEK BETTER HOUSING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Central Labor Union passed resolutions yesterday urging the city government to follow the recommendations of the last Legislature and create a city planning commission in accordance with the "homestead act."

The delegates to the Central Labor Union are of the unanimous opinion that a commission of this kind in this city would do a great deal of good. There is a feeling among the laboring men that more provision should be made in the suburban districts for the housing of working people and that the city should exercise some supervision in trying to make the conditions in these sections as ideal as possible.

## MILLION IN NEW YORK'S SCHOOLS

NEW YORK—One million New York school children begin 10 months of work today.

Classes will be larger, many of them doubled in size. But even then it is expected that at least 100,000 of those ready to be educated will not find seats right away. But after the past term plan has been thoroughly worked out it is expected that every child will have a seat and the school authorities hope that not more than 40,000 in the whole city will be compelled to study part time.

## JEWELRY FACTORY STARTS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Koonz Manufacturing Company, a new concern, started business today on Federal street in jewelry manufacture, with 15 hands. H. F. Koonz is manager.

## PASTOR GOES TO MISSOURI

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Rev. Arthur C. Archibald, pastor of the First Baptist church, read his resignation, Sunday, having accepted a call to become pastor of the First Baptist church at St. Joseph, Mo.

## STORE NEWS

Miss Evelyn Simpson of the superintendent's office of the Gilchrist Company and Miss Viva Goodwin, head of the mail order department left Saturday for a two weeks' trip to Nova Scotia.

One of the activities of the Filene Cooperative Association is the selling of mileage to members who are going away for short trips so they may have the advantage of the reduced rates without the necessity of purchasing a full book. That this plan has been appreciated by the members is evidenced by the sale of nearly 18,000 miles during the summer.

Miss Evelyn Anderson and Lawrence Robinson of the picture department of the Jordan Marsh Company are among the employees of that company who have returned from vacations.

Henry Penn of Penn the Florist was surprised to receive a notification by telegraph while he was on his vacation at York Cliffs, Me., of his appointment as a director of the Florists Telegraph Association of America.

Buyers who have returned from New York include Miss Emma H. Betteman and J. T. Mulvihill of the Jordan Marsh Company, Miss Elizabeth Riley of the Gilchrist Company, W. R. Clark of the William Filene's Sons Company and J. T. Graham of the R. H. White Company.

## COLORADO METALS GROSS INCREASES

WASHINGTON—The gross value of Colorado's output of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc recovered from placers, from gold-silver bullion, and from ore sold or treated in 1912, was \$37,320,960, as compared with \$32,418,218 in 1911, an increase in value for 1912 of \$4,902,742, or 15 per cent, according to the U. S. Geological Survey Press Bulletin.

The production of gold in Colorado in 1912 showed a decrease in value of \$413,413; of silver, an increase of \$81,902 ounces; of copper, a decrease of 917,185 pounds; and of zinc (figured as spelter and zinc in zinc oxide) an increase of 37,615,356 pounds.

With increased market prices for silver, copper and zinc, there were increases in value of \$109,844 for copper, \$1,165,434 for silver, \$250,334 for lead, and \$3,730,742 for zinc.

## BISHOPS TO URGE ELECTIVE HEAD

NEW YORK—By way of putting the house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church on a stronger parliamentary footing, a part of the membership, it is said, will urge favorable action at the convention here in October on an amendment calling for an election of the presiding bishop.

According to the present rules of the assembly, the senior bishop in order of consecration presides.

## RHODE ISLAND DELEGATION OFF FOR PUT-IN BAY

Civil and Military Departments of State Represented in Group Going to Great Lakes to Take Part in Perry Celebration

## UNIFORMS OF EPOCH

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—To attend the Perry celebration at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, a delegation of 450 Rhode Islanders left here this morning.

In the party are Governor Aram J. Pothier and his staff, Lieutenant-Governor Roswell B. Burchard, state officials, judges of the state courts, members of the Legislature, mayors of cities and military men.

A special train will take the party to Buffalo, where two boats will await them and take them across Lake Erie to Sandusky, O., the first stop. They will arrive at Put-in-Bay Wednesday morning.

Among the military commands are the third company, coast artillery corps, Capt. James B. Littlefield, and the third division of the naval battalion under command of Lieut. Samuel Howland Pittman. Nearly 150 men of the first light infantry regiment, under command of Col. Harry Cutler, are included.

The Newport artillery, 90 strong, go on a special train. Col. Frank P. King and Lieut. Col. Arthur A. Sherman will be in command.

The coast artillerymen and the naval reserves will wear their fatigue uniforms on the trip and will carry dress uniforms in blanket rolls for the big parades and special occasions. The Newport artillery will also wear the regulation khaki on the trip, but when they appear on parade they will wear the old continental uniforms that were worn at the time of Perry.

The first light infantry will wear on parade scarlet dress coat and blue trousers, bearskin hats, black belt and white cross belts and cartridge boxes.

## AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The New Haven and Boston & Albany roads handled this morning a special train of 14 cars, occupied by the Rhode Island state party and first light infantry en route from Providence, R. I., to Put-in-Bay, O.

The Santa Fe railway private car No. 17, occupied by President E. C. Ripley and party, arrived at South station over the New York Central lines from Chicago at 6:05 o'clock last night.

The signal department of the New Haven road is installing emergency compressed air whistles on mechanical tower No. 237 at South Boston similar to the system in service at pneumatic tower No. 1 at South station.

The Boston & Maine road has inaugurated special night express service for the American Company between Boston and Worcester via Oakdale, leaving North station at 10:08 p. m.

The private car Westmoreland occupied by Henry C. Frick and party passed through Boston over the New England lines at noon today en route from Frides Crossing to New York city.

For the accommodation of the Portland (Me.) Traffic Club on its way home today, the Boston & Maine road furnished reserved cars attached to the Bar Harbor express from North station at 10:10 a. m.

The Philadelphia National League ball club will occupy reserved Pullman sleepers from South station at 11:15 o'clock tonight en route to St. Louis via New York Central lines.

President Morris McDonald of the Boston & Maine road arrived at his South station headquarters at noon today from a two days' journey to Portland, Me.

Commencing today, the Pullman Company will discontinue for the remainder of the season parlor car service between Boston and Lakeport, N. H., via the Boston & Maine road.

The New York Central lines handled into Springfield, Mass., in special sleepers today stationary engineer delegates from Los Angeles, Cal., and Cincinnati, O. The construction department of the terminal division Boston & Maine road has a large bridge crew with two derrick cars making extensive improvements on trestle leading to North station passenger yard.

## CHICAGO TREASURY OFFICIAL NAMED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has nominated Irving Shugman of Illinois to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago; F. F. Frits of Towner, N. D., to be register of the land office at Minot, N. D.

## NOBLEMEN TO EXHIBIT FLOWERS

NEW YORK—Lord Rothschild, Sir George Holden and other European noblemen, it is announced, are to exhibit at the second international flower show, which will be held at the Grand Central palace March 21 to 28.

## CLEANLINESS AND ENTERPRISE MARKED IN JEFFERSON, WIS.



JEFFERSON, Wis.—This place is the county seat of Jefferson county, which is agriculturally rich and noted for its thoroughbred Holstein cattle. Jefferson is situated at the junction of the Rock and Crawfish rivers, and has cleanliness and scenic beauty. Its population is about 2800. It has a complete system of sewerage, the principal streets tile paved, electric lights throughout and water supply from artesian wells. The municipality owns the lighting plant and water works, including water power generated at a dam across Rock river. Business activities are diversified between manufacturing, mercantile and agricultural pursuits. Educational facilities rank high and keep pace with progress of the times.

## UNIFORM LICENSE FOR STATIONARY ENGINEERS URGED

National Association Has Education and Higher Standard as Objects Before Convention

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Large delegations arrived today for the thirty-first annual convention of the national association of stationary engineers and the national exhibitors' association, which will open in the city hall tonight for the week. The convention specialties will be discussions on the widening of the scope of educational work, furtherance of legislation raising the standard of efficiency for stationary engineers and urging uniform license laws in every state in the Union. This action will be taken by the association on the ground that a man who has fitted himself for a position as engineer should be impressed with the responsibility accompanying such a position and should be made to submit to an examination which would show his qualifications. The idea of having uniform license laws is to provide that an engineer having a license in one state may operate in any other state without being forced to take another examination.

A big clam bake is planned at Riverside park Wednesday.

In addition to the convention of the national association of stationary engineers, the ladies' auxiliary will also convene.

## ENCAMPMENT OF VETERANS OPENS

PHILADELPHIA — Veterans of the Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American wars, as well as those who saw service in China and the island possessions, are here in large numbers to attend the sixteenth annual encampment of the Army and Navy Union, which begins today.

A feature of the encampment will be a parade Wednesday in which 10,000 uniformed men, including the veterans, sailors and marines from the Philadelphia navy yard and a brigade of the national guard of Pennsylvania, will take part. Thursday, the concluding day of the encampment, will be known as navy day, and a fête will be given at the navy yard. Sixteen battleships, with armored cruisers, transports and a fleet of small war vessels, will be "dressed" and thrown open to visitors. At night the ships will be illuminated.

## INSPECTION BEGUN FOR DAIRY PRIZES

The state board of agriculture has sent out inspectors to look over the dairies of some 40 participants in the clean dairy contest, for which a series of prizes are being offered by the board. Entries for this contest in the section of the state east of Worcester county ended Aug. 30. A similar contest for the western section of the state is to close on Sept. 30. The inspectors will early in October be sent into that section.

## "CREATION" SUNG AT CANOBIE LAKE

SALEM, N. H.—With Eusebius G. Hood conducting and with the Boston Festival orchestra assisting, members of Merrimack Valley Choral Societies sang Haydn's "Creation" Sunday night, closing the music festival at Canobie Lake park.

The soloists were Miss Grace Bonner Williams, soprano; Paul Althouse, tenor; and Willard Flint, bass.

## MR. TAFT GOING TO RUTLAND, VT.

RUTLAND, Vt. — Former President Taft will be a guest in this city next month, when he will deliver an address in connection with the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Second Congregational church here.

The date for the visit has not been set, but it will be some time in October.

## NEW YORK SURE OF TWO ONLY IN MAYOR CONTEST

John P. Mitchel and Edward E. McCall Are the Certainties, While There's a Possibility of Four Tickets in the Field

## MR. GAYNOR A FACTOR

NEW YORK—The mayoralty campaign, with the primaries only 10 days off, presents a complex situation. All that any one is absolutely sure of is that John Purroy Mitchel will head the fusion ticket and Edward E. McCall the Tammany ticket.

There may be four tickets. The chances are that there will be four, the extra two being headed by Mayor Gaynor and some one representing the Independence League movement.

Mayor Gaynor is on his way to Europe for a rest. He will return Sept. 20 and, according to his managers, will immediately plunge into the contest. His friends assert he will run on an independent ticket, but persons who know him and his way of doing things declare he really has no intention of running unless some way can be found to substitute him for Mr. Mitchel on the fusion ticket.

Some of the most prominent men in the Republican organization thoroughly believe they can never defeat Tammany with Mr. Mitchel.

Mr. Mitchel was asked about the advisability of his withdrawal and not only refused but said he would make the greatest effort of his life to carry the election.

Tammany Hall is apparently confident and the leaders assert they are certain to elect McCall if there are only two tickets. They declare there is no possibility of defeating them if Mayor Gaynor enters the race along with the head of an independent movement.

## NIAGARA ENTERS SANDUSKY PORT AMID FESTIVITY

American and Canadian Speakers in Program to Be Given Before Battleship Goes to Put-In Bay

SANDUSKY, O.—With the downtown part of the city decorated, the people of Sandusky are holding a carnival today because of the arrival of the restored battleship Niagara.

The harbor is all festal color and movement in honor of the coming of the vessel on which Perry fought.

The Niagara will be tied up to the dock here until Tuesday night, when there will be exercises, with former President Taft, Dr. J. A. MacDonald of Toronto, Henry Watterson and Gen. J. Warren Keifer speaking.

Leaving here Tuesday night, the Niagara will sail for Put-in-Bay, to be there on Wednesday, where 100 years ago she took part in the battle of Lake Erie.

## BOSTON TRAINMAN GOES TO HEARINGS

Arbitration of demands for more wages and better working conditions for the members of the Boston lodge 97, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, practically all of whom are in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, will begin this week in New York. Seven arbiters provided for by an act of Congress have been chosen.

T. E. Donovan, general chairman of the Boston & Maine division, will attend the proceedings in behalf of the trainmen.

## MAY WE HELP YOU TO DECIDE THE QUESTION OF SCHOOLS?

This reference list may contain the name of just the kind of school to which you may desire to send your boy or girl for further or special training. Full information may be had by writing to the Educational Dept. of the Monitor.

It would be a good plan to put a check beside the kind of school listed that you are interested in. Then cut this out and send, with the general location specified.

Academy	College Preparatory	Normal School
Art School	Dramatic	Private School
Agricultural School	Domestic Science	Seminary
Boarding School	Foreign Schools	Technical School
Business College	Music	Textile School
	Military School	Trade School

Address: The Educational Department  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## RATES

Display: 1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

## RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

## EDUCATIONAL

## EDUCATIONAL

## EDUCATIONAL

## EDUCATIONAL

## EDUCATIONAL

## EDUCATIONAL

## EDUCATIONAL

MANOR SCHOOL FOR BOYS  
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

## SCHOOL WORK

A FACULTY of experienced college-bred teachers, working together for a common end, insures thoroughness and definiteness of school work. Weekly summing up of each boy's progress and careful consideration of each pupil's needs, means the efficient handling of the particular problem of every boy's development. Under our system boys acquire a real live interest in their work, learn to apply themselves, and gain a thorough preparation for college or for business.

## ATHLETICS

EVERY facility for football, basketball and baseball. The school has a remarkable athletic record, having won twice in succession, the Interpreparatory League Baseball championship, and gained many notable victories in basketball and in football. During the past year, the school had, besides its regular football team, four basketball teams and three baseball teams, all playing regular schedules, thus insuring the participation of a large number of boys in athletic activities.

## LOCATION

ON SHIPMAN POINT, EIGHTY FEET ABOVE THE WATER OF LONG ISLAND SOUND. A wonderful combination of seashore and country. Every room in the main building commands a view of the water. Fifteen acres of lawn, garden and orchard. The beauty of its situation is in itself an inspiration.

## BUILDINGS

BEAUTIFUL modern dormitory, with running hot and cold water in every sleeping room. Gymnasium, 100 x 50 feet, with basketball courts, bowling alleys, etc. School building with large study hall, classrooms, chemical and physical laboratory, manual training shops, etc. Large and attractive cottage for a limited number of younger boys.

## HOME LIFE

THE school offers a real home to its pupils. The "institutional" atmosphere is noticeably absent. A spirit of friendliness permeates the entire school, and everyone is made to feel at home. This is greatly enhanced by the close association of pupil and teacher. "Harmonious" and "homelike" are the terms most frequently applied by those who visit the school.

## MORAL TRAINING

THIS school honestly endeavors to impart to its pupils the fundamentals of right living. It aims to give to every boy the instruction which most parents fail to give; it seeks to keep in close touch with the mental and moral development of its charges; it stands ready to help a boy fight his battles, to counsel and to instruct, to warn and to advise. By an intimate understanding of boy problems and a sympathy with the problems of boy life, it endeavors to deserve the confidence of every pupil, young or old, and to stand by him in distress, to be patient with him in defeat, and to rejoice with him in victory.

## RESULTS

MANOR graduates are today in all the leading colleges of the country. Some of them have gained distinction for high scholarship or along literary lines; some have made their mark athletically; practically all have gained recognition as earnest, capable young men. Harvard has received more of our graduates than any other college. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Leland Stanford and other leading colleges and universities can attest the effectiveness of our methods. In business, too, many former pupils are occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

If you care to know more about Manor School, write to  
**LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster**  
Stamford, Connecticut



Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON  
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL  
BOSTON

Now located in its new school building, 334 Boylston Street, a most desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and supervision of a large corps of well known and experienced teachers.  
COURSES—General commercial course, Stenographic course, Secretarial course, Civil service course, Commercial teachers course.  
Every possible requisite is afforded for personal safety, rapid progress, with cheerful and inspiring surroundings.  
This school does not employ agents, solicitors, canvassers or runners.  
Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed information of terms and conditions by mail. Will reopen September 8th.  
H. E. HIBBARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, Boston.



School Opens Sept. 15

Estab. 11 yrs.

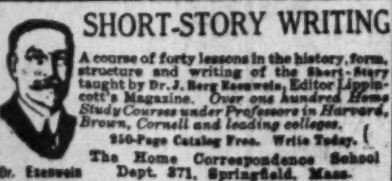
The Select Business School  
for Girls and Women

Instruction individual, thorough and reliable, adapted to all ages from 10 to 50 years; tutoring privately in all branches of education from primary to advanced courses, making a specialty of SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING and PENMANSHIP.

DAY RATES—\$2.00 and \$3.75 a week. EVENING RATE—\$1.00 a week (boys and girls admitted). \$5 reduction to those who register with in a week.

Call or Telephone Between 2 and 4 P. M.

136 Boylston Street  
Boston, Mass.  
Tel. Oxford 2823 W



Franklin Union Evening Classes

For men already employed. Steam, electricity, chemistry, civil engineering, structures, refrigeration, concrete, drafting, gas engines, heating and ventilating, and thirty other subjects. Classes open September 20. Register Monday.

BERKELEY AND APPLETON STS., BOSTON

WEST NEWTON, MASS.

LAND-TEXAS

FARM LAND-TEXAS

FARMS FOR SALE at Buckeye, Texas. 16 miles from Gulf coast on railway, near Houston and Galveston. Excellent climate, good market, fine transportation. Land rich and clear; requires no fertilization. Town mostly settled by New England people. Land sold for one-third cash, two-thirds on mortgage. Good school and hotel. Full information given with list of New England people who have settled there. H. L. RIDDLE, 745 Beacon Building, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS

BERKELEY ST. 249 (near Commonwealth St.)—Furnished rooms with breakfast if desired. Telephone R. 3330-31.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, 2 or 3 fur. rooms for light housekeeping, Oct. 1st-Jan. 1st; Boston or Charlestown. 416 Monitor office.

FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVELY furnished one room kitchenette suite. Write for information or apply evenings. 38 Hemenway, Suite 28.

TAILORS

OTTO W. WIKSTROM, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor, 250 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 5254.

## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

**Wm. E. McCoy & Co.**  
REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGES AND INSURANCE  
451 Old South Building, Boston  
1345 Beacon St., Brookline  
TELEPHONES PORT HILL 5035; BROOKLINE 5210

WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE  
TO LET—Stone and brick house in Brookline; 12 rooms and 2 bathrooms, recently renovated throughout, new hardwood floors, new plumbing, new lighting fixtures and interior decorations; will be sold at a greatly reduced price or rented with privilege to buy later.

AT A BARGAIN  
FOR SALE—End house with tower, in stone and brick block, just off Beacon St., in Brookline; 12 rooms, modern bath, expensive finish in hard woods, and with every modern convenience; only small amount of cash required to purchase this most attractive home.

NEAR COOLIDGE CORNER  
FOR SALE—Desirable single house of 10 rooms, bath and laundry, hardwood floors, hot water heat, several fireplaces, etc.; about 5000 sq. ft. of land; will be sold at considerably less than assessed value.

AT REDUCED PRICE  
FOR SALE—Small modern house on one of Brookline's most attractive roads; 8 rooms, reception hall and bath, hot water heat, electric lights, oak floors, large piazza, southern exposure. Price and terms at either office.

NEAR WALNUT STREET  
TO LET—House, garage and about 15,000 sq. ft. of land in this attractive part of Brookline; house contains 12 rooms, including extra large living-room, two bathrooms, several fireplaces, etc. Rent \$500.

NEW HOUSES IN BROOKLINE  
FOR SALE—Several attractive houses now in process of construction on Fisher Hill and in other parts of Brookline, containing every possible convenience, a detailed list of which may be had at either office.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE  
FOR SALE—Single house in Brookline, containing 11 rooms, reception hall and bath, conveniently situated and in a neighborhood of private houses; modern in all its appointments as to floors, plumbing, hot-water heat, etc. Will be sold at a very moderate price.

FOR EXCHANGE  
IF your present real estate does not bring in a proper return, let us trade it for something that will pay. Drop in and let us show you how your income can be increased.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS  
In BROOKLINE

Our lists include the most desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping. Automobile service at Coolidge Corner office.

**FRANK A. RUSSELL**

508 Old South Building, Boston (Tel. 110 Main)  
1321 Beacon St., Brookline (Tel. 1750 Brookline)

WINCHESTER CHAMBERS  
Located in the Heart of Beautiful Winchester

36 apartments, fire and sound proof construction, arranged in suites of 5 and 6 rooms, bath and servant's toilet, etc., 5 minutes from Winchester and Wedgemere Stations, surface cars pass the door; every modern convenience consistent with a first class apartment house. Rents \$55 to \$75. Apply to EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., Agents, 4 Common St., Winchester, Mass.

**CASTLEGATE APARTMENTS**  
Ready for occupancy—48-490 Blue Hill Ave., boulevard, corner Castlegate road, suites 4, 5 large sunny rooms, with maid's room, large reception hall, large closets, steam heat, continuous hot water, tiled bathrooms, polished oak floors, paneled oak dining rooms, near piazza, janitor service. Take Mattapan car.

**Suites in Brookline**  
Fronting on the Parkway, five and six rooms, with steam heat, continuous hot water, and janitor service; fifteen minutes from Park street subway; rent moderate. Apply to The Woodbourne Company, 15 Tremont St., Boston.

**REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA**  
FOR SALE—Unimproved mountain ranch; 120 acres; plenty of water for irrigation; located between Los Angeles and San Diego. Price \$4000; other information upon request. HERBERT C. HOLT, owner, 810 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

**REAL ESTATE—PASADENA**  
FOR SALE—Or exchange for business property, modern mission residence on Orange Grove avenue; Pasadena's show place. Beautiful grounds. Correspondence invited. M. E. R., 628 H. W. Hellman bldg., Los Angeles.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMS**  
Chapin's Illustrated Farm Guide, depicting 800 country houses, postpaid, 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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A Special Offering in  
**LADIES' SUITS**

Of excellent material and design. You may depend upon the worth of garments made by this company.  
Serge No. 1. Of manish material in black or blue with Skinner's Satin lining. \$18.00.  
Serge No. 2. Is of finer quality, also in black or blue, lined with Skinner's satin. \$25.00.  
Broadcloth. Imported material, same features as Serge No. 2. \$25.00.  
We will send you our Self Measurement Blank if you are at a distance.

**UNITED MILLS CO.**  
Ladies' Suits, Coats and Skirts,  
241 Tremont St., Boston

**Exclusive Man-Tailored Suits FOR WOMEN**

We will make to your measure a suit of Men's Wear Serges, Broadcloth, Poplins or Cheviots and imported novelties, in latest styles, lined with best satin or silk, for

**\$25.00**

Cannot be duplicated for \$50.00

In making up your mind to give us an order for a suit or stylish coat, it may be well to know that our Mr. Cohen was for years engaged as a designer and fitter with a prominent Vienna firm, and was for five years with B. Altman & Co. of New York.

Even the smallest detail receives his personal attention. That is the reason why all garments ordered are entirely satisfactory.

**QUALITY, STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED**

Come and see our Models and get Samples.

**S. D. COHEN & CO.,** DESIGNERS AND LADIES' TAILORS  
694 Washington Street

**"WOLMANCO" HOUSEHOLD APRONS OF RUBBERIZED CLOTH**

Waterproof, light in weight, flexible and serviceable. Well made in white, and also black with stripes.

Made in two lengths, knee length and full length.

**50c and 75c each**

Sent to any address by Parcel Post

This rubberized cloth may be purchased at 15c per yard.

Send for Illustrated Circular.

Representation desired in every city and town—an excellent opportunity for lady agents.

**Wolfe Bros. Mfg. Co., Canton, Mass.**

**WASHABLE SLIPPERS**

50c

post paid on receipt of price. All sizes. Take them apart and wash when soiled. Fold flat for traveling bag. Booklet Free.

**WASHABLE SHOE CO., 240 Summer St., Boston.**

**"NEVER SLIP" VEST ON APPROVAL**

Send size and we will mail celebrated "NEVER SLIP" Vest. Special knit shoulder straps. If pleased remit 25c. (Regular value 35c.) First one FREE if you order six.

**GENERAL ORDER CO., Postal Telegraph Building, CHICAGO**

**Advertise in The Monitor Classified Pages if you wish to have Results**

## HELP WANTED—MALE

## WANTED

Superintendent for Roofing and Architectural Sheet Metal Work. Apply personally or by letter, giving references, stating experience and salary expected, to

**W. A. MURTFELDT COMPANY,**  
161 Devonshire St., Boston

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—General maid for family of 3; one willing to live in Montreal, Canada; must be good cook and steady, reliable girl with good references. Address W-513, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—For general housework, girl, age 20-30 years; only three in family; must be intelligent and speak English. Apply W-513, Monitor Office.

CAPABLE COLORED COOK wants position in a private family; good references. Address MRS. G. S. 978 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS RECORDS accurately kept with new standard parcel post and express record complete in each detail, special delivery, insurance, E. O. D., etc.; also for express, and absolute record of each shipment, check on stamps, lost parcels, etc.; largest concerns use and endorse; book 5000 names \$1.00 prepaid. Return if not pleased; exclusive agents wanted. GENERAL UTILITIES CONCERN, Memphis, Tenn.

## OFFICE SUPPLIES

PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS RECORDS accurately kept with new standard parcel post and express record complete in each detail, special delivery, insurance, E. O. D., etc.; also for express, and absolute record of each shipment, check on stamps, lost parcels, etc.; largest concerns use and endorse; book 5000 names \$1.00 prepaid. Return if not pleased; exclusive agents wanted. GENERAL UTILITIES CONCERN, Memphis, Tenn.

## PATENTS

**C. S. GOODING** Mechanical Engineer  
Registered Attorney  
28 School St., Boston Established 29 Yrs.

## LAWYERS

**WILLIAM C. MAYNE**  
Counselor-at-Law  
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
New York address 808 W. 150th St.

**VIRGIL H. CLYMER**  
THOMAS W. DIXON  
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law  
628 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

**LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer**  
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

## DENTISTS

**DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL**  
Has Removed to  
136 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

## NOTICES

In accordance with Section 43 of Chapter 900, Acts of 1908, depositors in the

**Savings Department  
Dorchester  
Trust Company**  
BOSTON, MASS.

Are hereby requested to present or mail their pass books for verification on or before Sept. 8, 1913.

Bank hours 9 to 3, Saturdays 9 to 12  
Open Monday evenings from 7 to 9

## PLUMBING

**McMahon & Jaques**

Hardware, Paints and Oils

Established 1890

Tel. 430 B.R. 242 MASS. AV., BOSTON

## BOOKS

**JOYLAND** (Patented)

This face book is more amusing to children than any other kind of a book.

The faces are cut from the heavy board leaves and are interchangeable. Brilliantly colored. Bored. Size 1/2x1 1/2 in. Price \$1 postpaid.

IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, Publishers, Lakeside Bldg., Adams & Clark Sts., CHICAGO.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**EASY METHOD FURNITURE POLISH**

REQUIRES NO RUBBING

It does not contain alcohol, resin, ammonia or turpentine, and is absolutely non-injurious to the finest furniture. Price 25 cents.

**THE KREBS-OLIVER COMPANY**

Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

Ask your dealer, or send direct upon receipt of 25 cents.

**The Easiest on the Feet Is 'Success' Brand**

GENUINE KANGAROO LEATHER

Soft and pliable, yet wears like iron, holds its shape and retains its brilliant, glossy finish.

**Success Brand**

**Success Brand**

**Success Brand**

**Success Brand**

**Success Brand**

**Success Brand**

**Success Brand**

**Success Brand**

**Success Brand**



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED-MALE

ARMATURE WINDER, in Cambridge, \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

BAKERY HELPER, in Hyde Park, \$5.00 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

BLACKSMITH (heavy work), weld axles and tires, in Lawrence, \$3.50 day, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, in Cambridge, \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

CARPENTERS (young men, 16-20 yrs.), out of town, \$2.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

DRESS SUIT CASE MAKER, to cover, frame and finish, in Malden; piece work, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

FRECTOR, one experienced on steam engine work, in Lynn; \$35 per hour, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

EXPERIENCED SHOE SALESMAN, wanted, FORBES & WALLACE, Springfield, Mass.

FARM HANDS—Reliable men, good milkers; wages for winter, \$2.50-3.00 day, and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), men's department, 47 Water st., Springfield, Mass., or call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

GRINDER (Brown & Sharp), in city; \$15.00 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

GROCERY ORDER CLERK (wholesale), wanted; must be familiar with wholesale grocers; business and prices; unity or right party. C. B. SMITH CO., 38 Stilling st., Boston.

HAMMERMAN (steam hammer), experienced, must be up-to-date and industrious; call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, married or single, must understand feeding, care, breeding and testing, Guernsey and Ayrshire; must be up-to-date and industrious; strictly temperate and a good milkster; wife to board him. Write to J. F. M. L. L. COMSTOCK, Brown Farm, Appleton, N. H., Cranston, R. I.

KNITTER on underwear, latch needle machines; \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), men's department, 47 Water st., Springfield, Mass., or call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

LASTERS (hand), in Chelsea, \$2.40 day, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, A1 man only; non-union man preferred; night work, in Jamaica Plain, \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

MACHINIST, first-class, experienced on small lathe, in city; \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY making large line of vacuum cleaners, desires representative everywhere; liberal proposition (salary and commission) to live with and receive orders; call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

MAN WANTED for general work, small country hotel, in city; \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

MAN WANTED to drive team in grocery and provision business; apply at once, P. L. BARRITT & CO., 900 Main st., Boston, Mass.

METAL PATTERN MAKER, in Lynn; \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

MILLING MACHINE HAND, experienced man only, in city; \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

PAINTERS and hardwood finishers wanted, THOMPSON & SONS, 128 N. Main st., New Haven, Conn.

PRINTER, all-round young man preferred, \$15.00 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

SALESMAN—Wanted, young man, experienced in men's furnishings; also window dresser; ALFRED B. BROWN, 128 N. Main st., New Haven, Conn.

SALESMAN on men's furnishings; position in Connecticut; \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

SALESMAN, experienced in dressing windows in gent's furnishings; bring references; \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

SALESMAN (fruit and candy), General preferred, in Brookline, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

SCRAPER HELPER, in city; \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

SHIPPER AND PACKER, one experienced on machinery, in city; \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

SHOE REPAIRER, in Falmouth, \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

STAMPITTER, in Lynn, \$30 per hour, or piece work, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

STENOGRAPHER, billing clerk (Protestant only), in city; \$12.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

VERTICAL BORING MILL HANDS (heavy work), in Lynn; \$30.50 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

WANTED—Grocery clerk. Apply to Mr. P. L. BARRITT & CO., 900 Main st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

WANTED—Married foreman on gentleman's farm; cottage on the place; pleasant state and experience; and wages expected; also a single man to assist foreman. CHARLES SCHIRMER, Berlin, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced male bookkeeper. J. FRANK CUTLER, 30 Amherst st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Protestant man and wife for inside and general work in family of five at Winchester, Mass. Apply by letter to F. F. FARNWORTH, P. O. Box 1, Boston, or send stamp for blank.

WANTED—A salesman, experienced in bootery, underwear and small wares, who has traveled on the place; prefer one acquainted with the trade in western Vermont and northern New York. J. H. AINSLEY & CO., 33 Harrison av., Boston, 10.

WANTED—First-class watch, clock and jewelry repairer; permanent place for right man. Address with references F. S. SCALES, Box 21, Winchester, Mass.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANTS, state institution out of town; \$20 month, board, room and washing; young ladies; 16 and 20 preferred; with written references. Call Monday and Thursday 3.00 a. m. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

BAKERY SALESGIRL, in city, night work, 3-11 p. m., \$6.00 per week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

BILLING CLERK, on L. C. Smith type writer; Protestant only; \$3.50-4.00 week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

BINDERY GIRLS, to learn; over 16; \$3.50-4.00 to start, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

BOOKKEEPER (assistant); some typewriting; hours 9 to 5; in restaurant; in city; 25 to 30 years; \$6 and dinners, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED, with knowledge of stenography; over 20; salary to begin \$8. Address CLEMENT PAQUETT, P. O. Box 60, Malden, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER (some stenography), wholesale shoe house in city; \$8-10; Jewish girl preferred, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

CAPABLE GIRL wanted for general household conveniences; references required. MRS. CHARLES B. BENNETT, 51 Grace st., Malden, Mass.

CARPET SETTER, experienced on tapestry; 25 to 30 years; \$6 and dinners, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

COAT MAKER, experienced; alteration department of department store; \$9.00 call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

COOK—Wanted, good white woman (Protestant), apply at once, Mrs. J. H. W. STEELE, 103 Hemenway st., Boston.

COOK and second girl wanted; Protestant; must be up-to-date and industrious; modern conveniences; write at once, MRS. CHARLES SCHIRMER, Berlin, Mass.

COOK WANTED for small busy country hotel; automobile trade; Address: J. ROWELL, Rowell's Inn, Simonsville, Vt. 13

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED-FEMALE

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COAT MAKER, experienced; alteration department of department store; \$9.00 call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED-FEMALE

BILLING CLERK, on L. C. Smith type writer; Protestant only; \$3.50-4.00 week, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

BINDERY GIRLS, to learn; over 16; \$3.50-4.00 to start, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

BOOKKEEPER (assistant); some typewriting; hours 9 to 5; in restaurant; in city; 25 to 30 years; \$6 and dinners, call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

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# Stock Market Specialties Are Stronger

## SPECIALTIES CONSPICUOUS IN TRADING

Good Advances Made by Equipment and Petroleum Stocks and Losses Recorded by the Copper—Much Irregularity

### GRANBY MAKES GAIN

With the exception of a little activity here and there among the specialties the securities markets were somewhat apathetic this morning. Opening prices were a shade under Saturday's closing and further losses occurred during the first sales. However, trading was very light and price movements were without much significance.

The most interest was centered in the petroleum stocks. California Petroleum and Mexican Petroleum showed good early gains. Pressed Steel Car was strong.

Price changes were somewhat mixed on the local exchange. Further weakness was early shown by New Haven.

Fluctuations continued very irregular throughout the first half of the session. California Petroleum opened off 1/4 at 24 1/2 and advanced to 27. Mexican Petroleum opened at 63 and advanced 3 1/2 points before midday.

The equipment stocks were prominent. Car & Foundry opened up 1/4 at 47 and advanced 1 1/2 further. American Locomotive was up 1/4 at the opening at 35 1/2 and advanced more than a point further. Pressed Steel Car opened up 1/4 at 26 1/2 and sold well above 29.

The copper stocks were inclined to sell off. Amalgamated opened up 1/4 at 78 1/2 and declined more than a point during the first half of the session. Utah Copper and American Smelting each declined more than a point. Rumely preferred was weak.

Granby was the most active stock on the local board. It opened unchanged at 74, advanced to 77 1/2, and then declined more than a point. Agricultural Chemical opened up 1/4 at 43 and after improving fractionally sold down to 41 1/2 before midday. Tamarack was off 1/4 at the opening at 31 and dropped a point further.

## PROFITS OF THE RAND GOLD MINES

LONDON—The Rand Gold Mines in July yielded a much reduced profit as a consequence of the strike. Net profit for the month, according to advices received here, was \$785,263. This compares with \$1,061,507 in June and \$1,121,786 in March, the most profitable month of the current year.

Ore crushed in July was 1,873,980 tons, compared with 2,177,354 tons in June and 2,366,726 tons in May, the heaviest month of 1913. Gross yield of gold per ton of ore in July was 27.6 d. This compares with 27.11 d. in February, the month of highest yield, and 26.11 d. in May, the month of lowest average yield in the present year.

The yield per ton has gradually been declining for years as the richer ore has been worked out. The costs per ton in July were higher, 19s 4d, and the profit per ton correspondingly low, 8s 6d. Costs this year have been as low as 17s 7d, in May, and net profits per ton as high as 9s 9d, in January, February and June.

**LONDON METAL CLOSING**  
LONDON—Standard copper close: Spot 274 1/2 6d, futures 273 1/2 6d. Market easy. Sales, spot 800, futures 2000 tons. Spot off 2 1/2 6d. Futures off 10s. Best selected copper £80, up £1 10s. Pig tin easy spot £195, down £1 from morning. Futures £194, down 15s. Spanish pig lead 220 12s 6d, unchanged. Spelter £21 5s, down 5s. Cleveland warrants 55s 9d, off 1 1/2 d.

## WEATHER

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:** Showers this afternoon or tonight, followed by generally fair tomorrow; somewhat cooler except in extreme eastern portions; moderate easterly winds.

**WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England:** Showers this afternoon or tonight, followed by generally fair tomorrow; somewhat cooler except in extreme eastern portions; moderate easterly winds.

**TEMPERATURE TODAY**  
9 a. m. 71 1/2 noon 79  
**YESTERDAY**  
Average in Boston 66 1/2  
Maximum Temperatures  
Boston 74 Nantucket 70  
Albany 72 New York 70  
Buffalo 70 Philadelphia 68  
Chicago 62 Pittsburgh 68  
Denver 78 Portland Me. 68  
Des Moines 70 San Francisco 68  
St. Louis 70  
Kansas City 62 Washington 62

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**  
Sun rises 6:17 High water 5:13 p. m. 5:37 p. m.  
Sun sets 6:07  
Length of day 12:50  
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:37 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Am Best Sugar	27	29	27	28
Am Best Sugar pf.	71	71	71	71
Am Can	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Can pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Car Fr. pf.	116	116	116	116
Am Car Fr.	47	48 1/2	47	47 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Loco	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am Smelting	68 1/2	68 1/2	68	68
Am Smelting pf.	100 1/2	101	100 1/2	101
Am Smelt Sec B pf.	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Am Steel Fr.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Sugar	110 1/2	110 1/2	110	110
Am T. & T.	131	131 1/2	131	131 1/2
Anacosta	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38
Ansett Realize Co.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Atchafalaya	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
At Coast Line	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Balt & Ohio	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Beth Steel	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36
Brooklyn R. T.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Cal Petrol	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	66	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Can Pacific	221	221	220 1/2	220 1/2
Can Pac pf.	58	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Ch & G M	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Ch & N	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chino	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col Fuel	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Con Gas	131	131	131	131
Con Prod	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Crescent	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie Ed pf.	37	37	37	37
Goodrich	29	29	29	29
Gt Nor	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	34	34	34	34
Gux Co.	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Illinois Cent	108	108	108	108
Inspiration	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Met.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
Inter-Met pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62	62
Kan & Tex	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Lehigh Valley	154	154 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Mex Petrol	63	66 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Missouri Pacific	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Nat Exch	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
N. E. & W. pf.	15	15	15	15
N. E. & W.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	95	95	95	95
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	91	92	90 1/2	90 1/2
Northern Pac.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Old Silver	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pac Mail	21	21	21	21
Pennsylvania	112 1/2	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
P. C. & S. L.	89	89	89	89
Pitts Coal	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Pressed St Car	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pullman	150	150	150	150
Ray Con	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	160 1/2	160 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Rep. I. & S.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Rock Island	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Rumely pf.	52	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
Ry & S.	25 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Sears-Robuck	180	180	179 1/2	179 1/2
Southern Pac.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Southern Pac. pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Standard Milling	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Tenn Copper	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Texas Co.	120	120	119 1/2	119 1/2
Truist Ave.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
T. S. L. & W.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Union Pac.	151	151	149 1/2	149 1/2
Union Pac pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
U. S. & F. I.	67	67	67	67
U. S. Steel	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Utah Copper	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Val-Car Chem.	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	28
Wells-Fargo Ex.	90	90	90	90
Westinghouse	72 1/2	72 1/2	71	72

\*Ex-dividend.

## BOSTON EXPENSES REACH TOP NOTCH

City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell's statement for August shows the gross funded debt, city and county, had, on Aug. 31, decreased \$714,066.66 since Dec. 31, 1912 and the net funded debt increased \$1,929,204.35 in the same time.

Expense figures for the first seven months of Boston's fiscal year, ending Sept. 1, show an increase of \$749,302 over the corresponding months last year. The total expenditure of \$13,708,740 for the past seven months is the largest in the history of Boston for that length of time.

In detail the gross city debt has decreased \$2,404,400, the county \$20,666.66 and the water \$203,000, while the rapid transit debt has increased \$2,094,000. In regard to the net funded debt, the city debt has increased \$311,175.56 and the rapid transit \$1,787,000, while the county decreased \$64,849.44 and the water decreased \$104,134.43.

## GOVERNMENT'S CROP REPORT

CHICAGO—Government's crop report Tuesday is expected by the trade to show a condition of 64 per cent to 65 per cent for corn, and an indicated yield of 2,350,000,000 to 2,400,000,000 bushels, or fully 300,000,000 bushels below previous report, or last 10 years' average.

Expectations in trade circles are that wheat will show the largest yield ever produced. Oats yield will be around 1,000,000,000 bushels.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: Sept. 12.75 bid, Oct. 12.85, Nov. 12.97, Dec. 12.90, Jan. 12.90, March 12.95, May 12.99, June 13c, July 13.03c. Market strong, 33 to 44 points higher.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton fair demand; prices easier. Middlings 7.31, off 4 points. Sales estimated 8000 bales, receipts 15,000, including 8700 American. Futures opened easier, 4 1/2 to 7 off, and at 12:30 p. m. quiet and steady, 4 to 4 1/2 off lower.

## SECURITIES IN LONDON MARKET ARE INACTIVE

Price Movement Is Sluggish After the Holidays, Owing to Preparations for Settlement—Changes Are Unimportant

### AMERICAN RAILS DULL

LONDON—Markets generally quiet with few changes in prices.

(By Boston Financial News)  
LONDON—Late in the day dealings in securities became narrow with irregular price movements. Consols flattened on preparations for the £3,000,000 Southern 3 1/2 per cent loan with British guarantee. Home rails were heavy on the August trade returns.

The Americans and Canadian Pacific moved quietly below the best, reflecting New York.

Heaviness continues in Chinese and Japanese descriptions.

Confirmation of national concessions to the Pearson group valued at £10,000,000, imparted firmness to Ecuador.

Kaffir weakened on the labor situation and earth shock at the Rand.

De Beers unchanged at 207. Rio Tinto up one point to 81.

PARIS—Bourse ended firm.

BERLIN—Bourse was firm at the close.

### LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Consols money	Decline
do account	73 1/2	1/2
Amalgamated	78 1/2	1/2
Atchafalaya	94 1/2	1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	122 1/2	1/2
Canadian Pacific	111 1/2	1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	29 1/2	1/2
Chicago Great Western	150 1/2	1/2
Colo. & N. Pac.	106 1/2	1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	20 1/2	1/2
do lat pf.	4 1/2	1/2
Illinois Central	108 1/2	1/2
Louisville & Nashville	122 1/2	1/2
Kansas & Texas	150 1/2	1/2
New York Central	150 1/2	1/2
Norfolk & Western	108 1/2	1/2
Ontario & Western	20 1/2	1/2
Pennsylvania	112 1/2	1/2
Reading	160 1/2	1/2
Southern Railway	24 1/2	1/2
Southern Pacific	90 1/2	1/2
Union Pacific	151 1/2	1/2
United States Steel	63 1/2	1/2
Wabash	4 1/2	1/2

\*Advance.

## HEAVY DECREASE IS REPORTED IN COPPER STOCKS

The copper producers' statement for the month of August shows that stocks on hand decreased 16,280,908 pounds.

The production for August was 131,632,392 pounds, compared with 138,074,602 in July and 145,028,521 in August a year ago.

A comparative table in pounds follows:

	Aug. 1912	July, 1913
Production	131,632,392	138,074,602
Deliveries	73,649,591	55,904,198
Domestic	73,649,591	55,904,198
Export	73,649,591	55,904,198
Total	145,028,521	137,384,253
Stocks	35,114,014	55,904,198

## PRODUCE

**Arrivals**  
Str Canadian from Liverpool.  
Str San Jose from Port Limon, C. R., with 37,000 stems bananas for United Fruit Company.

Str Kershaw, from Norfolk, Sunday, with 435 bbls sweet potatoes, 165 cts squash, 375 watermelons, 795 bags peanuts; Ontario, from Norfolk, Monday, with 300 pigs truck.

Str Gloucester, due here Tuesday Sept. 9, from Norfolk, has 930 bags peanuts, 130 bbls potatoes.

### Boston Receipts

1913, 3745 lbs the 150, box 242,074 lbs butter, 1550 box cheese, 2667 cts eggs.  
1912, 4794 lbs the 150, box 242,074 lbs butter, 942 box cheese, 3374 cts eggs.

### New York Receipts

Today—7210 pigs truck, 590 box cheese, 7462 cts eggs. 1912—8063 pigs truck, 806 box cheese, 12,346 cts eggs.

### Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6—Egg mkt steady at 14c.  
CHICAGO, Sept. 6—Buttr stdy; ex 30; ex lats 28 1/2 to 29; pkg stk 22; recs 10,431; eggs firm, lats 23; ordinary lats 18 1/2 to 20; recs 8182.

### WAKEFIELD MOLDERS STRIKE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Refusing to work under the new superintendent, 15 brass molders at the Sanitas Manufacturing Company's plant here went on strike today. They say he is trying to reorganize and discriminate. A conference is to be held tomorrow or Wednesday.

### BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 59 1/2; Mexican dollars, 40c.

### LONDON—Bar silver steady 27 9/16d, off 1-16d. Gold premium at Madrid 6.35; at Lisbon 17.

### TOWN FOR AUSTRALIAN BALLOT

BEDFORD, Mass.—At a largely attended town meeting in the Town Hall Saturday night citizens voted unanimously to accept the Australian ballot system for election.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gold	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	19
Alton	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Am Ag Chem	43	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Amalgamated	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Am Pneumatic	3	3	3	3
Am Sugar	110	110	109 3/4	110
Am Sugar	115 1/2	115	115	115 1/2
American Loco	131	131 1/2	131	131
Am Woolen pf	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Zinc	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Ariz Com	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Atchafson	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Atchafson pf	97	97	97	97
Boston & Ceylon	1	1	99 1/2	99 1/2
Boston Elevated	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Boston & Maine	63	63	63	63
Boston & Maine pf	85	85	85	85
Butte & Belknap	2	2	2	2
Butte & Sup	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Calumet & Ariz	67 1/2	68	65 1/2	67 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	435	435	435	435
Calumet & Hecla	14	14	14	14
Chicago June pf	105	105	105	105
Chino	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Copper Range	40	40	39 1/2	40
East Butte	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Fitchburg pf	272 1/2	272 1/2	272 1/2	272 1/2
Fitchburg pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
Gen'l & R. pf	83	83	83	83
General Elec.	144 1/2	144 1/2	144	144 1/2
Graham	74	77 1/2	74	75 1/2
Greene-Cannara	34	35	34	34 1/2
Greene-Cannara	34	34	34	34
Hancock	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Helvetic	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Idaho	52	52	52	52
Idaho Coal pf	64	64	64	64
Ida. Rorale	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Kerr Lake	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Lake Copper	7 1/2	7 1/2	7	7
Mason Valley	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Nass	3	3	3	3
Nass Gas	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Nass Gas	9	9	9	9
N. Y. & H. R.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mississippi Power	40	40	40	40
Mohawk	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	44
Nevada Cons.	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Nipissing	9	9	8 1/2	9
N. Y. & H. R.	91 1/2	92	90 1/2	92
N. Y. & H. R.	2	2 1/2	2	2 1/2
N. Y. & H. R.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Old Colony	165 1/2	165 1/2	165	165
Old Colony Mining	4 1/2	5	4 1/2	5
Old Dominion	53	54	53	53 1/2
Oscoda	87	87	87	87
Pond Creek Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
Pullman	150 1/2	150 1/2	150	150 1/2
Ray	64	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Ray Cons	20	20	20	20
Santa Fe	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Shannon	7	7	6 1/2	6 1/2
Shattuck & Ariz	27	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Superior	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Sup & Boston	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Swift & Co	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106 1/2
Union	31	31	30 1/2	31
Tennessee	34	34	34	34
Trinity	5	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
Tuloume	62	62	62	62
Unl Shoe Mac	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Unl Shoe Mac pf	28	28	28	28
United Fruit	169	169	168	168
U.S. Smelting	38	38	38	38
U.S. Smelting pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
U.S. Steel	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63
Utah Cons	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Utah Copper	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Victoria	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
West End pf	83	88	83	88
Winona	1	1	1	1
Wolverine	47	47	46	46

	High	Low	Last Sale
Am Tel & Tel	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2



# Commercial and Financial Development; Investments

## SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES OF THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

Investment in New York, Ontario & Western, Connecticut Trolley Lines and New England Navigation Just About Carrying Itself—Earnings Record

The beginning of the Elliott regime of the New Haven road finds the investment of the company in New York, Ontario & Western, in the trolley lines in Connecticut, and in the New England Navigation Company, just about carrying itself. In the 1913 year no dividend was received on Ontario & Western stock, but the usual 2 per cent rate was resumed this year. This stock cost the New Haven \$45 per share, so that the yield is 4.4 per cent. The money for the investment cost the New Haven about 4 1/2 per cent, so that while there is a deficit on the investment for the 1913 year when no return was received, the current control of this company entails no burden on New Haven.

The Connecticut Company, operating the trolley lines in Connecticut, earned in the 1913 year 4.02 per cent on its \$40,000,000 stock, compared with 3.8 per cent in 1912 and 2.8 per cent in 1911. The New Haven carries this investment at par, \$40,000,000. The company paid 3 1/2 per cent in dividends last year. The validation commission appraised this property at \$27,464,613 on which figure 1913 earnings equal 5.8 per cent.

The net income of the Connecticut Company in 1913 was \$1,609,021, as compared with \$1,519,075 in 1912 and \$1,118,063. The growth in business and the efficiency of operation since 1906 may be seen from the following table:

	Gross	Oper.	Net
1913...	\$5,454,424	\$3,771,702	\$1,682,722
1912...	\$5,030,621	\$3,312,300	\$1,718,321
1911...	\$4,715,065	\$2,872,228	\$1,842,837
1910...	\$4,235,220	\$2,461,590	\$1,773,630
1909...	\$3,841,425	\$2,068,220	\$1,773,205
1908...	\$3,548,492	\$2,133,920	\$1,414,572
1907...	\$3,054,282	\$1,922,322	\$1,131,960

\*Big increase in 1911 operating ratio over 1910, due to higher wages.

The New England Navigation Company, which last year transferred the stocks of the sound lines to the New England Steamship Company, in 1913 earned 3.75 per cent on its \$33,000,000 stock and paid out 3 1/2 per cent in dividends. This \$33,000,000 stock is carried by the New Haven at \$54,510,969, on which investment the surplus of last year is equivalent to 3.64 per cent.

In connection with the transfer of assets from the New England Navigation Company in 1912 to the New England Steamship Company, the stock of the latter company was increased from \$250,000 to \$600,000, half preferred and half common.

The Rhode Island Company is officially expected to show a profit equal to 4 per cent in the current 1914 year on its cost to the New Haven, which was \$24,220,978. This company last year earned a surplus of \$679,000, equal to 6.92 per cent on its

## RUMELY COMPANY IS DOING WELL UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

The Rumely shares continue to maintain their mercurial disposition. They come back almost as easily as they go down. But the satisfactory feature of last week's strength is that it is based upon tangible facts and supported by sound statistical evidence.

The company has been under new management for three months and a great amount of readjustment and overhauling have been accomplished in the interval. The business this year is more or less a liquidating proposition. In other words, the company was so heavily overstocked with raw materials, finished products or stock in process that its inventory back in May figured up about \$16,000,000, which would be equivalent to about \$10,000,000 of sales of finished products, or say 10 to 11 months of normal business.

Under the administration of C. S. Funk, who came to the Rumely situation from the International Harvester Company, the selling and manufacturing operations have been curtailed and over-production has been cut off.

As a result the company has at present net current assets, after deducting all current liabilities and reserve against notes receivable, of \$19,000,000 compared

## STATION TO COST MORE THAN WAS FIRST ESTIMATED

CLEVELAND—Announcing that the proposed Cleveland union station and its approaches will cost \$17,000,000, instead of \$12,000,000, as originally estimated, if a scheme now under consideration is carried out, Architect E. R. Graham of D. H. Burnham & Co. of Chicago has submitted tentative plans for the structure. Much of the additional cost will be due to the railroads having agreed to raise their tracks 22 feet. Mayor Baker says the plans contain solutions of all the problems that have come up so far.

Until a decision is reached relative to the approach from the waiting room of the proposed station to the track level no further step will be taken. The railroads have agreed tentatively to the \$1,400,000 price named by the mayor for the 35 acres of Lakeview park property required for the union station scheme. The same cannot be closed until the terms are ratified by the city council and by the voters at a special election.

## COTTON GINNING REPORT ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON—A census bureau cotton crop report just issued estimated 794,006 bales, counting round as half bales, as ginned from the growth of 1913 to Sept. 1, compared with 730,935 for 1912. Round bales this year were 7544 compared with 7434 for 1912. Sea Island included for 1913 was 430 against 325 for 1912.

Cotton consumed during July, 1913, was 486,972 bales; cotton on hand in manufacturing establishments on July 31, was 1,029,954 bales; in independent warehouses 410,887 bales. The number of active cotton spindles for the month was 30,022,454. The quantity of cotton consumed for the 11 months ending July 31 was 5,327,335; total imports, same period, 227,016; total exports 8,779,338.

STEEL EQUIPMENT FOR B. & A. Boston & Albany has placed orders for 28 more all-steel cars for its passenger trains.

## WHY CONSUMERS CHEMICAL CO. WAS ORGANIZED

Virginia Carolina Officials Explain That It Is Their Determination to Go After Business Wherever It Is Found

### AGGRESSIVE POLICY

NEW YORK—Stockholders who attended the annual meeting of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company were afforded an opportunity to learn in full detail the circumstances in which the company finds itself, the reason for last year's poor showing, the policy of the management and its plans. President Morgan and Vice-President Crenshaw talked frankly to all questioners.

Stockholders desired to know reasons for the formation of Consumers Chemical Corporation, of which Virginia-Carolina owns all common and guarantees preferred dividends and retirement of preferred within 20 years, and why the stock should be a prior lien to Virginia-Carolina's own preferred. President Morgan said directors had come to realize in the last few years that it was not best to confine operations to any one section of the country. A more aggressive policy has been decided upon. It was determined to go after the fertilizer business wherever found, and by extending the scope of its operations Virginia-Carolina expects to be less affected by crop or other sectional disturbances.

The company has for some years had a snug business of 15,000 to 25,000 tons a year in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and vicinity, but has been heavily handicapped by freight differentials of \$2 to \$3 a ton from southern factories.

It was therefore decided to build a plant in New Jersey and Mr. Morgan was careful to state that the step was not a retaliatory measure. Instead of depleting working capital in building the new plant, the company was able to sell \$600,000 stock of the new corporation to its bankers at par, by guaranteeing the dividends and retirement of the preferred.

The preferred has no voting power, and Virginia-Carolina therefore controls the new company by ownership of the entire \$100,000, for which it paid par. The bankers got no commission. By this method the money was raised for the new company on better terms than would have been possible to obtain had the company gone into the money market as a borrower. The new plant is expected to be in operation not later than Jan. 1.

Vice-President Crenshaw said that the decrease in the working capital as shown in the last balance sheet was largely the result of increase in capital investment, which gained \$1,619,000 last year. He showed in detail where the money had been spent and said the result of expenditures would soon be apparent in income account.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Pullman Company averages 5953 cars in daily operation, of which 1882 are all steel and 404 have steel underframes.

Ratio of available reserve in Canadian banks as of July 31 is lowest in five years, 21 per cent, as against 25.71 per cent in 1912.

Sauerbeck's index price Aug. 31 of 45 commodities shows advance from 84.2 in July to 85.0—average of 11 years, 1867 to 1878, being 100.

Foreign trade of New York city is \$1,973,981,000 annually, making it the leading trade city of the world, over \$200,000,000 ahead of London.

Vice-President Garrett of the Chicago Great Western has asked employers and shippers to work together to minimize a car shortage, which he says confronts the country.

Pittsburgh special says the failed First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh may be reopened within a few weeks under the presidency of J. B. Finley. Mr. Finley is close to Mellon and Frick interests.

Railway Age Gazette defends the use of wooden cars and says the Pullman Company has built steel cars as fast as possible, and that the "vital issue is the prevention, not the mitigation, of collision."

Lord Cowdray, head of Samuel Pearson & Son of London, announces his firm has acquired valuable concessions in Ecuador, and will spend approximately \$50,000,000 in developing oil fields and kindred deposits.

## B. & A. ORDERS 30 STEEL CARS

In addition to the 20 coaches, eight mail cars and three diners, all steel equipment, which the Boston & Albany purchased about a year ago, and which, with the exception of the eight mail cars, have since been received and put into service, that road has just closed a contract for the following all steel passenger equipment, which it is expected will be delivered early in 1914: Twenty steel coaches, four steel mail cars, four steel combination baggage and mail cars and two steel dining cars.

NORTH GERMAN-LOYD BREMEN—Big increase in business during first half of current year is reported by North German-Lloyd Steamship Company.

## DIVIDENDS

Manhattan Street Railway declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Oct. 1.

Associated Oil Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Oct. 15.

S. S. Kresge Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred, payable Oct. 1.

The Producers Oil Company declared a dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Sept. 30, to holders of record Sept. 19. This is an increase of 1/4 per cent.

The Southern Utilities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 18.

The General Chemical Company of California has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its first preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The May Department Stores Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1, to holders of record Sept. 15.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the Southern Railway Company's Mobile & Ohio Stock Trust certificates will be paid Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The Fonda Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 14.

The Canadian General Electric Company declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its common stock and the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, both payable October 1, to holders of record, Sept. 15.

The Texas company has declared a dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its stock payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 19. This compares with 1 1/2 per cent paid on June 30 last. Texas company (organized in 1902) had been paying 1 1/2 per cent quarterly since Sept. 30, 1912. On Sept. 30, 1911, the quarterly dividend rate was reduced to 1 1/4 per cent from 2 1/4 per cent, which had been paid in the previous year. Up to June 30, 1910, the yearly rate was 12 per cent. In June, 1909, the company paid 5 per cent cash extra; in June, 1908, 10 per cent extra in treasury securities; and in June, 1910, a 50 per cent stock dividend.

## ERIE EQUIPMENT TRUSTS ARE SOLD

NEW YORK—Subject to approval of public service commission, Erie has sold to a syndicate of bankers \$2,120,000 5 per cent gold equipment trust certificates. Of this amount, \$1,120,000, series A, are dated Sept. 1, 1913, mature serially 1914 to 1923, and are secured by 50 new standard freight locomotives, cost of which is \$1,330,890. Erie made initial payment of \$210,890, representing cash equity of more than 18 per cent of amount of certificates issued.

Balance of issue being offered, \$1,000,000 series V, are dated June 16, and mature serially from 1914 to 1923. They are secured by a lien on 1000 all-steel 50-ton hopper cars, cost of which is \$1,186,437, with a cash equity of more than 15 per cent.

Bankers are offering any maturity of either series on a basis to yield 5.30 per cent. Series A is issued by Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia and guaranteed by Erie. Series V is a direct obligation of Erie.

## BEET SUGAR CROP WILL BE LARGE

FORT COLLINS, Col.—According to present indications the harvest of sugar beets will begin soon.

The preliminary tests indicate that the beets this year will be much higher in sugar than they have been in previous years and the tonnage will be heavier. This means more money for the farmers who are raising beets in this district. The tests made recently showed that already the beets carry 10 per cent sugar. The average sugar content at harvest is from 15 to 18 per cent and this high percentage so early in the season indicates that the final tests will be away above the average.

## STOCKHOLDERS OF BOSTON ELEVATED

The number of stockholders in Boston Elevated on June 30 last was 6083, the largest in the history of the company on that date, and comparing with 4828 on the corresponding date a year ago, an increase of 1255. This very substantial gain was due in part to the offering of 39,900 new shares in January.

That Boston Elevated is distinctly a locally owned property is evidenced by the fact that 90 per cent of the stock is owned in Massachusetts. This ownership amounts to \$21,689,300 of the \$23,879,400 total outstanding capital.

CLEARING HOUSE New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1913.	1912.
Exchanges	\$15,573,762	\$17,790,286
Balances	1,098,079	1,236,384
United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$21,704.		

## MAY BE GREAT WHEAT ACREAGE IN SOUTHWEST

Trade Expects Farmers to Sow a Record Area This Fall and Extensive Preparations Already Have Been Made

### LAND IN GOOD SHAPE

KANSAS CITY—Local wheat trade interests believe farmers of Southwest will sow a record area in winter wheat this fall if rain comes within 45 days. A surprising amount of work has already been done in preparation for next crop. Ploughing is far advanced in many sections, and even in some of the driest regions hard wheat ground has been worked with powerful traction engines or extra teams.

Instead of reducing winter wheat acreage in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, drought is having an opposite effect. Fact that wheat yielded a record crop and failure of corn have made farmers friendly to bread cereal, despite lower prices compared with a year ago. Farmers declare they will sow wheat this fall and put land in corn next spring if plant is not promising at that time.

A large proportion of the southwestern corn acreage will go into wheat this fall. Much of the corn area which farmers have already cut for silage and fodder is being prepared for wheat. Corn land is in excellent shape, having been well cultivated because of deficiency of moisture. Heat which killed corn also retarded growth of weeds at same time; absence of rain prevented the corn land from hardening, thus leaving it in a position to respond readily to the disk.

Last fall Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas sowed 15,137,000 acres to wheat—a record area. Of this total 730,000 acres were abandoned. Remaining land, 14,407,000 acres, yielded 212,300,000 bushels, according to government estimate. Following table gives wheat area planted in the Southwest, area harvested and yields, by states for 1913, and comparative totals for last five years:

	Area sown	Area harv.	Crop
Kansas	7,080,000	6,655,000	86,515,000
Nebraska	3,188,000	3,124,000	58,100,000
Missouri	2,330,000	2,315,000	30,580,000
Oklahoma	1,761,000	1,638,000	16,380,000
Texas	738,000	675,000	11,812,000
Total 1913	15,137,000	14,407,000	212,300,000
Total 1912	14,027,000	12,930,000	197,171,000
Total 1911	14,513,000	11,025,000	141,170,000
Total 1910	14,068,000	11,029,000	164,985,000
Total 1909	12,513,000	12,408,000	156,145,000

The Kansas State Agricultural College has issued warning to farmers as to the danger of a shortage of seed corn next spring. It says little corn fit for seed will be grown in the state this year and that seed from other states will not be satisfactory because of difference in Kansas climate. The college advises the farmers to select best seed from last year's crop.

Despite the larger crop in this section, August wheat receipts fell below the total for same month last year, due to the holding tendency among farmers who expect to feed the grain as a substitute for corn.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Only a moderate jobbing business was reported in the New York turpentine market Saturday at the prices previously quoted, which include 42c to 42 1/2c per gallon ex-yard, a majority of the local operators holding out for the latter figure, while a few continued willing to sell at the inside price.

Rosin—Though there is still a fair inquiry for the common and good-strained grades, business in the low and medium varieties is almost at a standstill and the pale descriptions are virtually neglected, though offered at previously noted figures. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$4.15@4.20, graded B \$4.20@4.40, D \$4.30@4.40, E \$4.35@4.45, F \$4.40@4.45, G \$4.45@4.50, H \$4.50@4.55, K \$4.55@4.55, M \$5.00@5.75, N \$5.90@6.50, WG \$6.90@7.00, WW \$7.10@7.25.

Tar and pitch—Kiln-burned tar is moving fairly freely into consuming channels at \$6.00 and no concessions are now being made from that level. Retort tar is in scanty supply here and strongly held at \$5.75 by a majority of local operators, though offered at \$5.50 in a few quarters. Pitch remains dull, though still quoted at \$4.25@4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine spirits, 30s 3d. Rosin, American standard, 10s 6d. Rosin American fine, 16s 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady, good \$3.70. Spirits steady, machine, 38 1/2c. Turpentine firm, hard, \$2.00; soft, \$2.75; virgin, \$2.75. Tar firm at \$2.20.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, firm at 30s 9d. Rosin, common 10s 10 1/2d.

PEOPLE'S GAS CHICAGO—La Salle street's guess on People's Gas is 15 per cent, or \$5, 250,000 in new shares, besides occasional offers of new stock at par. There is also talk of an advance in the dividend rate from 7 per cent to 8 per cent.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT CHICAGO—September Michigan state crop report shows corn condition 84, against 73 last year. Wheat yield 18.14 bushels per acre; quality 95. Oats yield 28.71 bushels; quality 90.

## SWIFT & COMPANY'S POLICY OF EXPANSION AGGRESSIVE

Big Packing Concern Going After South American Business on Extensive Scale—Many Millions of Dollars Have Been Invested in Erection of Plants

Swift & Co. continues to lead all other packers in its aggressive expansion in South America. With the partial exhaustion of American cattle supplies, the Swift people took warning and several years ago began to seek a foothold in Argentina. The packing trade of Argentina is today in the hands of seven companies, two of which, the La Plata Cold Storage Company and the La Blanca Company, are owned by the Chicago packers. The La Plata Company is acknowledged by the Swift people as their property and it is generally understood that Swift, Armour and Morris have a joint ownership in the La Blanca Company, which was acquired only three or four years ago. The development of these two American owned Argentina companies in five years has been remarkable, so that today they are shipping over 50 per cent of Argentina's chilled beef and about 40 per cent of all beef exports. The La Plata Company, the Swift subsidiary, is the largest meat enterprise in South America.

Swift & Co. have recently been casting about for further cattle empires and are understood to be behind the project to construct a new \$3,000,000 plant in Uruguay for the purpose of putting chilled beef into the European markets. The new plant will probably be located in Montevideo and will be the largest of its kind outside of Argentina. Estimates of the Swift investment in South America vary widely, but it is probably not less than \$10,000,000 and some good authorities put it at double that figure, including amounts used for working capital.

Sufficient reason for the expansion of packing operations outside the United States is found in the fact that in the six-year period from 1907 to 1913 the supply of beef cattle in the United States decreased from 51,535,000 to 38,030,000, a falling off of 15,535,000, or over 30 per cent. In the same period the population of the country increased about 10,000,000, or 12 per cent. Declining exports and high beef prices bear further testimony to the shortage.

## BIG INCREASE IN AMERICAN WOODS EXPORTS TO ORIENT

Recent statistics indicate a marked increase in exports of lumber from the United States to the orient. More than a quarter of a million feet of American woods are reported as being used in Siam, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.

Heretofore, it is said, raw materials have been made up into finished articles in the United States; almost without exception, and exported as such. With the discovery by American manufacturers in the Philippines that they could import United States woods and make them up with profit there, wood-using factories were built. Pacific coast woods, in consequence, are in many cases taking the place of the native woods with such picturesque names as apitong, teak, narra and yacal.

Douglas fir, according to the information collected by the forest service, is the principal wood exported from this country. It is said to be the favorite wood among insular manufacturers for flooring, ceiling, siding, cornice, shelving, finish and boat work. Makers of furniture demand California redwood and sugar pine, southern quarter-sawn oak, eastern ash, sugar maple and western white pine. Four woods, principally cypress and oaks, go into the construction of boats; for framing parts, masts, spars, interior trim, planing, board crooks and tiller handles. Meat blocks are made from sugar maple which, with sycamore, supplies the entire demand in the United States. Wagon felloes are made of white oak and other parts of vehicles are manufactured from high grades of white ash and white oak.

## SAYS CITY BANK DID NOT VIOLATE THE BANKING LAW

WASHINGTON—In a report submitted by National Bank Examiner Starek of New York to the treasury department the National City Bank of New York is vindicated of the charge recently made that it had violated the excess loan provision of the national bank law in acting for a syndicate which floated a loan of \$44,000,000 for the Chicago Traction interests.

Mr. Starek, after saying that the National City Bank did not violate the excess loan provision of the law in handling \$30,000,000 of short time notes, gives it as his opinion that the bank exceeded its power in acting as an agent for the Chicago Elevated railroad in getting subscriptions to its preferred stock and passing the proceeds to the credit of the railroad.

Mr. Starek held that although the bank may be charged with ultra vires, it has not been guilty of any violation of the law. He says that it has merely done something which the law does not say that a national bank can do. The general interpretation of the national bank law is that a national bank shall not engage in any transactions in which the law does not specifically state that it may become involved.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 8)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Birmingham, Ala.—A. Roobin of Pizitz & Roobin; U. S. Chicago—Stanley Longmire and F. A. Case of Sears Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st. Elmira, N. Y.—E. V. Sheehy of Sheehy & Co.; U. S. Escapa, Cuba—F. Montalvo and Jose at Brooklyn. Havana—L. O. C. Lamar; Essex. Hopkinton, Ky.—J. P. Thomas; Essex. Minneapolis, Minn.—R. A. Cool of Chase Supply Store; U. S. Norfolk, Va.—Max Pincus of The Pincus Shoe Co.; Adams. Ponce, P. R.—Juan Colon of Francisco Fortes; U. S. San Francisco—H. Collins of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S. Savannah—J. Silver; U. S. St. Louis—A. Falser; U. S. LEATHER BUYERS Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour. Quebec, Can.—J. Stuart Ritchie of John Ritchie Co. Ltd.; friends. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## CHARTERS FOR NEW CONCERNS IN BAY STATE

Certificates of incorporation were issued last week by the secretary of the commonwealth to the following new corporations:

Loewenthal Company of Massachusetts, Boston; incorporators, Milton Dammann, Paul Loewenthal; authorized capital, \$10,000. Bay State Shoe Company, Lynn; David Holbeinst, Israel Margolis, Max Goldberg; \$5000. Citizens Coal Company, Holyoke; Robert W. Allan, William E. Higgins, William Morrison, Joseph Harris, Albert Mew, Levi Holgate; \$20,000. Spencer Board of Trade Corporation, Spencer; Ralph B. Stone, Nathan C. Bryant, Moise Lamoureux, James Hughes, Frank Collette, Jr.; \$5000. Benjamin Berry Company, Falmouth; Alonzo R. Wells, Benjamin F. Berry, Ray D. Wells; \$5000. Murphy Door Rod Company of New England, Boston; Henry W. Jackson, Frederic H. Newton, James R. Haigh; \$10,000. Bay State Fruit Auction Company, Boston; Daniel P. Sweeney, John H. Coughlin, William C. Maguire, Humphrey J. Coughlin; \$500,000. W. E. Hebbard Company, Boston; William E. Hebbard, Albert W. Mullin, Fammil P. Yavner; \$10,000. Reinach Company, Inc., Boston; Charles Miller, Harry Reamer, Reginald R. Lidstone; \$35,000. H. B. Jones Company, Boston; George A. Jones, Hester B. Jones, William C. Prout; \$25,000.

## CHALMERS MOTOR COMPANY REPORT

The Chalmers Motor Company of Detroit reports that the gross earnings of the concern for the year ended June 30, 1913, were \$11,632,951, an increase of \$860,564 over 1912, and that the net earnings of \$1,273,261 showed a gain of \$71,510 over the previous fiscal year. The 7 per cent dividend was earned 12 times over, and after deducting the preferred balance of \$1,168,261 was equal to 23.3 per cent on the \$5,000,000 outstanding common stock, which receives 10 per cent dividends annually. The total assets of the company as of June 30, 1913, are given as \$7,514,146. The company has no bonds or notes outstanding.



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## FINE FEELING FOR ATHLETICS AT GRASMERE

People of All Classes in Old English Town Take a Genuine Interest in the Events of Sporting Meets Held There Yearly

### BIG CROWDS ATTEND

(Special to the Monitor)

GRASMERE, England.—It may be difficult to estimate correctly all the causes which have led to the decline of so many of the famous athletic gatherings of England and Scotland, but some of them are obvious at a glance. Many of these gatherings have lost their local character and therefore their local interest, and they have suffered also from the commercializing of sport. One finds in the ring a number of professional athletes, drawn from all parts of the country solely by the money prizes which are offered, and outside the ring a crowd of apathetic people who are there because they have a holiday and there is nowhere else to go, and who have to consult their programs in order to know the names of the competitors. No athletic gathering can long survive that state of affairs. It is a relief, therefore, when one finds a gathering like the Grasmere sports, which has not only survived from the past, but has grown in popularity from year to year.

There is certainly no apathy about those who gather at Grasmere either as spectators or as competitors. From early dawn the countrymen and women may be seen tramping to Grasmere to secure their seats for the sports. And it is not only the "fellside" who attend, for one may see the carriages of the "gentry" five deep behind the rows of seats from which the fellside watch the progress of the competitions. Nothing could exceed the friendliness which is shown everywhere and if the technical interest of the fellside exceeds that of the gentry it is only natural for the bulk of the competitors are drawn from the country folk of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The Grasmere sports, of course, have an interest of their own for it is there that one sees at its best that sport which was known to the Vikings and which takes its name from the district—wrestling "in the Cumberland style."

It may be that the vogue of catch-as-catch-can wrestling has made one rather tired, but, at any rate, the Cumberland wrestling seems to have a distinction about it that is wanting in the former case. They are certainly quite different from each other. In catch-as-catch-can one sees two men engaged in a crouching dance round each other; there is a sudden rush and one of them is on his face evidently determined to stay there for the rest of the day whilst the other examines him with a speculative air trying to decide just how to get him on to his back. In the Cumberland style the arms are placed round the body of the opponent, the right arm underneath the right arm of the opponent, and the bout cannot begin until both men have got a grip. Once a fair grip has been got neither must break it and the loser is he who first touches the ground with any part of his body. In the final bout the competitors wrestle for the best of three falls. Then at the finish there is the friendly handshake to show that there is no ill will on either side.

The Grasmere sports are not confined to wrestling. There is the guides' race, that strenuous dash up the hills which encircle the village and back again to the ring, the bound trail, the pole jumping, and other events, all of which are followed with an interest only less keen than that given to the wrestling. It is a thoroughly sporting meet. At Grasmere as elsewhere the authorities have had to deal with the "barneying" difficulty—barneying being the well known system by which a division of the stakes is arranged beforehand and then one of the opponents lies down and lets the other win without a struggle. On that count, however, the Cumberland and Westmoreland Wrestling Association has put its foot down with, as the Irishman remarked, a heavy hand, and nowadays it is unknown at Grasmere. Betting and drinking have also been stamped out to a very great extent with the result that Grasmere is one of the best behaved gatherings in the country.

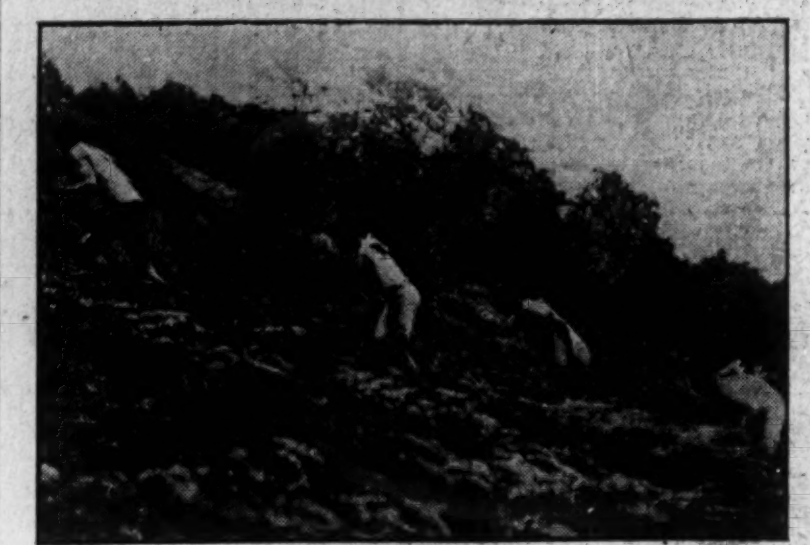
## STRANGER WINS LONG OCEAN RACE

PROVIDENCE, R. P. Jenks' sloop Stranger won the 100-mile ocean race for the yachting trophy in the race started from the Rhode Island Yacht Club House Saturday. The run was to Block Island north buoy, Hen and Chickens Lightship, passing Brentons Reef on the home run.

It was an all-night struggle for the half dozen contestants and all were at anchor last night. The Stranger finished in fine style at 11:23:10 in the forenoon with all sails drawing.

ATLANTA WINS PENNANT MOBILE, Ala.—New Orleans defeated Mobile yesterday, 4 to 0, in the last game of the Southern Association season. The victory of the visitors decided the pennant race in favor of the Atlanta club by half a game. Birmingham finished in third place.

## FAMOUS CONTEST IN GRASMERE SPORTS



(Copyright by Sport & General)  
THE GUIDES RACE OF 1913

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

There are two professional championships of Canada which is a little confusing to those who do not know the difference. First comes that of the Royal Canadian Golf Association which is really the championship of the Dominion which has been in existence for a number of years, 10 or 12 I believe. This was won by Albert Murray of Kenawick Club, as described in a previous article. Previous to this tournament the meeting of the Professional Golfers Association of Canada was held on the Beaconsfield course near Montreal. The cup for competition was donated by P. D. Ross of Ottawa, who also gave the cup for the ladies' championship which was won outright last year by Miss D. I. Campbell.

The competition consisted of 36 holes medal play and was won by David Black of the Rivermead Club of Ottawa by reason of record-breaking play. His total was 146 and contained a 72 which makes a new record for the Beaconsfield course. This card contained a magnificent 4 for the thirteenth hole, but in the afternoon he needed two more strokes for this hole or he would have equalled his great round of the morning.

Close behind him came Albert Murray, destined to win the greater honor that week. Murray got a 76 in the morning but was only one stroke more than Black's new record in the afternoon.

A. Woodward of the Montreal Country Club came third with 153, and N. Thompson, Hamilton, next with one stroke more. The course was dry and hard and the greens in excellent condition, so the meeting proved a fine preliminary to the national open championship.

Two other tournaments took place at this time in Canada, but these last were of international character, being the nineteenth annual tournaments of the Niagara Golf Club at Niagara-on-the-Lake. The ladies' events began on Wednesday, Aug. 13 and continued the rest of the week. Entries were received from Buffalo, Cleveland, New York as well as the Toronto and Hamilton clubs. The gross score prize was won by Miss Chrysler of Niagara with 89, Mrs. Barnard, Toronto, getting the first handicap with 100-17-83, and the second handicap went to Miss Van Rensselaer of New York 101-10-91. Miss Chrysler being allowed to take only one prize, though playing from scratch she was entitled to this also.

Miss Chrysler won from Miss F. L. Harvey of Hamilton at the nineteenth hole in the semi-final, while Mrs. T. B. Mann of the Country Club, Buffalo, defeated Miss Creed of Toronto. In the final Miss Chrysler again proved invincible on her own course and beat Mrs. Mann by 4 and 3. Her putting was one of the features of the tournament, though her long shot also is very useful. She is entirely self-taught and being a young player should have a fine golfing future. I believe that the result of her excellent golf in this tournament is that she has been asked to play on the international team against the United States at Wilmington. Mrs. Mann is Buffalo's best lady golfer and a fine exponent of wooden clubs. She gained the second prize in the driving competition, the first going to Miss F. L. Harvey. The approaching and putting was carried off by Miss Ross, Niagara, with Miss Creed second. In the match for teams of four the handsome cup was won easily by the Hamilton team, the score being 398, Niagara-on-the-Lake being second with 398.

Prize for second sixteen was won by Miss Hazel Shannon of Buffalo, who defeated Miss Weller of St. Catharines in the final. First consolation for those defeated in the first round of the challenge cup went to Mrs. Harrison, the champion of the Euclid Club, Cleveland, who won from Miss Van Rensselaer of New York in the final. In the second consolation Mrs. Watters beat Mrs. Barnard. The mixed foursomes were won by Capt. and Mrs. Stanley Herring of Niagara, second prize going to Mrs. W. Moncrieff of Buffalo and N. Nellis. Although the tournament was most successful and quite international in character.

## RICHARDS AFTER RECORD

Samuel Richards Jr. of the L. Street Swimmers Club of South Boston wants to make a new long-distance swimming record. He will next Sunday attempt to swim from the Battery, New York, to Sandy Hook, about 24 miles, and will strive to accomplish the feat on one tide.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Giants have won but four of their last 12 games.

Cravath of Philadelphia needs but three more home runs to tie the present record.

Three hits was the best Philadelphia could do against Perdue Saturday, and two of these were of the scratch order.

The Washington Union Printers baseball team won the championship of their league Saturday, defeating Chicago 4 to 3.

Just to show how well fortified Manager Mack is, when his catchers were out of the lineup, Harry Davis, the former first baseman, went in and caught.

Schulte, the famous home-run hitter of the Chicago Nationals, added to his record of 1913 yesterday when he batted out two in the first game with St. Louis.

Pitcher Reulbach, the former Chicago Cub pitcher, pitched another fine game for Brooklyn Saturday, shutting out New York and allowing them but two hits. Incidentally it was Mathewson's third successive defeat.

Austin, third baseman of the St. Louis Americans, won his first game as manager of that club yesterday. Stovall, the former manager, has been given the rest of the season off and will not again handle the team.

Turner played a wonderful game for Cleveland yesterday and was largely responsible for his team defeating Detroit. He covered a lot of territory in the field and made a double and two singles in three times at bat, scoring two runs himself.

That is a great battle Jackson of Cleveland and Cobb of Detroit are having for batting honors in the American league. The margin between the two is very small, with the Cleveland star slightly in the lead. What a great out-field Cobb, Jackson and Speaker of Boston would make.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The cricket match between the German team of Philadelphia and the Incoignito Club of London resulted in a draw.

The Rumson Country Club defeated the Philadelphia Freebooters at Red Banks, N. J., Saturday in a polo match for special cups, 9½ goals to 3½.

Switzerland won the international team shoot at Camp Perry, O., Saturday with 4957 points. France was second with 4771 and the United States third with 4777.

Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair, won the amateur golf championship of the United States for the fourth time Saturday when he defeated John G. Anderson of Brae-Burn in the final round, 5 and 4.

G. E. Tomlinson, a 15-year-old schoolboy representing the Philadelphia Swimming Club, won the half-mile championship of the A. A. U. Saturday in 12m. 49.3-5. He defeated L. B. Goodwin of the N. Y. A. C. by 5 yards.

The Rhode Island Yacht Club has entered the Stranger in the race for the Manhasett cup at Chicago. The race was to have been held Saturday, but has been postponed until the Rhode Island yacht is ready to start, which will probably be next Saturday.

R. N. Williams, Jr., Harvard, won the intercollegiate lawn tennis singles championship Saturday, defeating W. M. Washburn, Harvard, in the final round, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, 0-1. W. M. Washburn and J. J. Armstrong of Harvard won the doubles title, defeating R. N. Williams, Jr., and E. H. Whitney, Harvard, 4-6, 4-6, 7-5, 9-7, 6-2.

Four New England swimming championships were decided on the Charles river basin Saturday: Ralph McKinnon of the Brooklyn G. A. won the 100-yard swim in 1m. 53.5s.; Leo Handy, Brooklyn G. A., won the 440-yard swim in 3m. 32.5s. (new record); Edward Duffy, Brooklyn G. A., won the one-mile swim in 29m. 44s. (new record), and F. Jouanet, Brookline Swimming Club, won the diving contest.

## THREE AMERICAN SONDER YACHTS IN RACE TODAY

(Continued from page one)

being the better yachts in light winds was removed Saturday, when they again finished one, two and three. This was the fourth time that they had taken the first three places. Conditions in all the races were about the same, there being but very little wind and the boats taking about four hours to cover the course each time. It was as much of a disappointment to the American yachtsmen as it was to the Germans that there could not have been a stronger wind in order that the latter might have shown what they could under such conditions. The order of the finish in Saturday's race follows:

Name, owner and country El time  
Ellen, C. P. Curtis, America..... 4 01 06  
Cinna, Guy Lovell, America..... 4 01 59  
Sprig, J. L. Saltonstall, America..... 4 18 23  
Angela IV, Crown Prince Wm., Ger. 4 20 15  
Serum, Waldemar Tietgens, Ger. 4 40 29  
Wittelsbach X., Christof Alt, Ger. Withdrew

Following the race-all of the yachtsmen were given a reception on board E. W. Clark's yacht Irolita. It was announced there that President Wilson would present the trophy named for him to the winner in Washington next Friday.

In the evening the American yachtsmen and members of the Eastern Yacht Club were entertained at a dinner given by the German yachtsmen at the East-end clubhouse. About 60 sat down to dinner. Much enthusiasm was shown when it was announced that when the next German-American sonder races are held here in 1916, the Crown Prince of Prussia will be a member of the visiting party.

## PRINCETON WILL START FOOTBALL PRACTISE TODAY

Squad of Twenty-Five Candidates Expected to Report to Coaches This Afternoon

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton University plans to inaugurate her fall football season of 1913 on Osborn field this afternoon, when some 25 candidates for the varsity eleven report to Coaches H. G. Andrews and A. Bluthenthal. While a few of the candidates have already done a little preliminary practise under Coach Andrews at Watch hill, this will be the first real practise for them and the first on the home gridiron.

That Princeton is going to have a big problem to solve in developing a championship eleven this year is admitted on all sides. Phillips is the only "P" man who will be available for a line position this year, and while there appears to be a good-sized squad of candidates at hand for the vacant positions, they are men who will have to be developed greatly if they are to fill the places in championship form.

There are only two of the first-choice backfield men available. They are Capt. H. A. Baker and J. S. Baker, quarterback last fall. These two men are among the best in their positions and will help the coaches materially in trying to build up a powerful offense.

The most promising of the new men at hand is Boland, a former quarterback at Lafayette. He was a star man in his position and would probably have made the Princeton varsity last year had he been eligible. All of the candidates have been keeping in trim for the opening of the practise and it is expected that the coaches will be able to make an early start in developing the eleven. Keene Fitzpatrick will again train the squad.

## CUP DEFENDER TO BE 75-FOOTER

BRISTOL, R. I.—The candidate for the Americas' cup defense honors against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, to be built by Herreshoff for a New York syndicate, will be 75 feet on the waterline, Mr. Herreshoff has announced. It was first said that Mr. Herreshoff would design a 70-footer, a statement which caused much surprise in England, but this, Mr. Herreshoff explained was merely a term of convenience.

The syndicate will be headed by former Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt of the New York Yacht Club, J. P. Morgan and Frederick G. Bourne, Mr. Herreshoff announced that he has been given a free hand as to the matter of expense and design. He added that he would not accept a commission for another candidate for next year's international honors.

BRICKLEY TO JOIN ATHLETICS George Brickley, the Everett high player, who was signed by Manager Mack early in the summer, is expected to arrive at his home today and will leave this afternoon for Philadelphia to join the Athletics. Brickley has been playing in the outfield for Newport, N. H.

A. H. MAN, JR., TO DEFEND TITLE MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Alick H. Man, Jr., the Yale player who last season captured the New Jersey state lawn tennis championship singles, is to strive to retain his title.

COLUMBUS BANK CALL COLUMBUS, O.—State superintendent of banks has issued a call for reports of condition of state banks as of the close of business Sept. 4.

## NATIONAL CLUBS NOW PLAYING IN TWO DIVISIONS

Pittsburgh and Chicago in Good Contest for Third Place With Boston Holding Small Margin in Race for Fifth

### LAST WESTERN TRIP

With but two exceptions today finds the eastern clubs of the National league playing their last games together and the western doing the same preparatory to the last swing around the western circuit of the eastern teams for the season of 1913. Tomorrow will be an idle day for four of the clubs, as they will be journeying westward to open the series in that section on Wednesday.

With only a month left of playing, followers of this league are already beginning to discount the winning of the league pennant by the Giants, and consider what chances Manager McGraw's men will have against the winners of the American league pennant. At the same time, they are interested in the race for one or two positions in the league championship.

That the clubs now in the first division will remain there throughout the race is practically certain. The margin between fourth and fifth places is no less than 12 full games. Philadelphia has a lead of five games over Chicago, a small margin, but one it should be able to hold throughout the season. Pittsburgh is close on the heels of Chicago for third place and there is a good chance of these teams changing places before the race ends.

Of the four teams making up the second division three of them have possible chances of finishing fifth. Boston now holds the position with Brooklyn two games behind and Cincinnati 5½ behind. St. Louis is now so far behind that that team is practically sure of occupying the position held so many years by Boston.

That the Boston team will remain in fifth place is the opinion of those who have watched it play during the past month. The series now being played with Philadelphia and the one previously played with New York showed Manager Stallings' men able to compete with the leaders on an even basis. No better baseball has been seen in Boston for many days than that shown in the double-headers with Philadelphia last Friday and Saturday, and a continuance of such work will make it impossible for Brooklyn or Cincinnati to oust the present leaders of the second division. With Boston playing Cincinnati and Brooklyn facing Chicago in the first days of the western series, the Braves should be able to add to their present hold on that position. The schedule for the week follows:

Monday—Philadelphia at Boston (two games), Brooklyn at New York. St. Louis at Chicago, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (two games).  
Tuesday—Brooklyn at Pittsburgh. St. Louis at Chicago.  
Wednesday—Boston at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Chicago, New York at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at St. Louis.  
Thursday—Boston at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Chicago, New York at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at St. Louis.  
Friday—New York at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at St. Louis.  
Saturday—Boston at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Chicago, New York at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at St. Louis.  
Sunday—Brooklyn at St. Louis, New York at Chicago, Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	86	43	.667
Philadelphia	75	48	.609
Chicago	71	57	.556
Pittsburgh	70	59	.542
Boston	56	69	.448
Cincinnati	45	72	.387
St. Louis	46	80	.368

### RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, Philadelphia 1.	Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 2.	Brooklyn 2, New York 0.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 3.	

### RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 4, St. Louis 1.	Chicago 7, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati-Pittsburgh double-header, postponed.	

### GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston (two games).	Brooklyn at New York.
St. Louis at Chicago.	Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (two games).

### BROCKTON MARATHON OCT. 3

BROCKTON, Mass.—Entry blanks are out for the sixth annual Brockton to Brockton marathon race which will be run Oct. 3. The start will be made in Boston at noon and entries close Thursday, Sept. 25.

### ELBERFELD FOR NEW ORLEANS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Norman Elberfeld, manager of the local club of the Southern league, has signed a contract to manage the New Orleans team in 1914, he announced today.

### FEDERAL LEAGUE

Kansas City 4, Pittsburgh 1.	Kansas City 3, St. Louis 2.
Indianapolis 5, St. Louis 2.	St. Louis 19, Indianapolis 4.
Cleveland 2, Chicago 0.	

### WESTERN LEAGUE

Lincoln 4, Omaha 2.	Lincoln 7, Omaha 2.
Denver 4, St. Joseph 3.	St. Joseph 7, Denver 0.
Sioux City 8, Topeka 7.	

### PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Portland 9, Oakland 2.	Portland 2, Oakland 0.
Sacramento 5, Los Angeles 3.	Sacramento 4, Los Angeles 3.
Venice 2, San Francisco 0.	

### SOUTHERN LEAGUE

New Orleans 5, Mobile 2.	Memphis 6, Montgomery 5.
Memphis 5, Montgomery 4.	

## FOOTBALL HAS NOW DEFINITELY BEGUN SEASON

High Scoring Prevails in Interesting Series of Matches Already Played in First Division

(Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau)

LONDON.—The football season has now definitely commenced. An interesting series of matches noticeable for high scoring has already been played in the first division of the league. In 10 matches 44 goals were scored and the Tottenham hotspurs are for the moment the center of football interest, having followed up their defeat of Sheffield united with a great victory over Chelsea by three goals to one.

The defeated team was in both instances playing on its own ground and Chelsea had been strengthened by the inclusion of Halse, the International who scored the only goal for his club. An enormous crowd of 62,000 people watched the game.

Lancashire interest is at present centered in the Blackburn Rovers, captained by Crompton, the famous International, having defeated Liverpool by six goals to two. Shearman partners Simpson on the right wing scored four goals and in the first two matches Blackburn has scored nine times.

Other notable first league results were the defeat at home of last year's champions, namely Sunderland by the Newcastle United. Also the victory of Manchester United over Sheffield Wednesday and the defeat by Bolton Wanderers of Oldham Athletic by 6 goals to 2.

In the Second league the Wolverhampton Wanderers scored their second win this season by defeating Notts Forest and Bristol City beat Stockport by six goals to none. Leeds City and Clapton Orient and Woolwich Arsenal and Bradford opened the season with victories in the Southern league. Southend United, promoted to first division with Cardiff City, opened the season with a victory away from home over Watford. Swindon beat Westham United on the latter's ground. Queens Park Rangers were again badly beaten and Crystal Palace and Millwall also suffered defeat.

### TEN LEADING BATSMEN

	Ave.	NATIONAL	Ave.
Jackson, Cleve.	281	Yingling, Bkln.	259
Cobb, Det.	277	Zinn, Bos.	259
Speaker, Bos.	261	McDonald, Bos.	257
Lajoie, Cleve.	253	Walsh, Phil.	257
Henrikson, Bos.	247	Reischer, Cin.	256
Collins, Phila.	240	Cravath, Phil.	245
Gandil, Wash.	230	Hyatt, Pitts.	243
Baker, Phila.	221	Torpe, N. Y.	238
McInnes, Phila.	225	Hess, Bos.	234
McInnes, Wash.	211	Miller, Phil.	220

### TEN LEADING RUN-GETTERS

	Runs	NATIONAL	Runs
Collins, Phil.	112	Carey, Pitts.	80
Baker, Phila.	97	Leach, Cin.	84
Jackson, Cleve.	93	Sale, Cin.	82
F. Murphy, Phil.	93	Reischer, Cin.	81
Shotton, St. L.	80	Paskert, Phil.	76
Shenker, Bos.	80	Robert, Phil.	75
Hopner, Bos.	80	Connelly, Bos.	74
Bush, Det.	80	Daubert, Bkn.	74
Oldring, Phil.	75	Merkle, N. Y.	74
Moeller, Wash.	75	Schutte, Cin.	74

### TEN LEADING BASE-RUNNERS

	S.B.	NATIONAL	S.B.
Milan, Wash.	65	Carey, Pitts.	48
Moeller, Wash.	61	Marsans, Cin.	48
Collins, Phil.	45	Marsans, Cin.	43
Speaker, Bos.	43	Murray, N. Y.	33
Cobb, Bos.	38	Burns, N. Y.	31
Bush, Det.	34	Burns, N. Y.	31
Shotton, St. L.	34	Reischer, Cin.	31
Oldring, Phil.	33	Merkle, N. Y.	28
Morlarty, Det.	31	Fletcher, N. Y.	28
Baker, Phil.	31	Cutshaw, Bkn.	23

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	85	48	.639
Cleveland	80	52	.606
Washington	73	56	.566
Boston	65	63	.508
New York	64	63	.504
Chicago	68	64	.517
Detroit	67	74	.478
St. Louis	51	84	.378

### RESULTS SATURDAY

Philadelphia 6, Boston 2.	Washington 9, New York 1.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 1.	St. Louis 4, Chicago 1.

### RESULTS YESTERDAY

Philadelphia 6, Detroit 4.	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0.
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### GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia 6, Boston 2.	Washington 9, New York 1.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 1.	St. Louis 4, Chicago 1.

### NEW HAVEN—Yesterday marked the end of the season for the Eastern Baseball Association, with the championship going to Hartford for the first time since 1909. The two games scheduled between Hartford and Waterbury at the latter city were cancelled. Hartford made a fine uphill fight for the pennant, having made a poor start, and a few weeks ago dislodged New Haven from first place. New Haven last year's champions, had a fine lead early in the season, but failed during the past month. The final standing of the clubs:



# THE HOME FORUM

## Courtesy From and to the Street Car Men

The courtesy, kindness and even culture of Boston street car conductors and motor men is fairly a proverb. And now from Columbus, O., comes news which shows that no one city has a monopoly of street car courtesy. To 660 motor men and conductors were presented lately an artistic bronze medallion on a black leather strap to serve as a watch fob and also a motto. On the face of the medallion are the words, "Safety first; on the back, 'Be patient, courteous and attentive.'" It is remarked in connection with the story of this gift to employees that there has been carried on a campaign of education in Columbus, to induce the public to see the railway service men rightly as well as to make the men to understand their own position. To avoid one conductor because another has given one the wrong transfer is unreasonable. The man who gave it may have been rushed and he is always responsible for many things. Certainly the man to whom it is presented is guilty, and must obey his orders, which, of course, are to accept only the proper check. It is astonishing how seldom one gets the wrong change on the street cars, and the mistake is quite as likely to be in favor of the passenger as of the conductor. Therefore, the passenger may well occupy himself with the motto of the Columbus street railway men if by chance he does find the handful of silver something short. His manner need not take on the same quality, for while two shortnesses may be longer than one, two mistakes can never be added together right.

## On Which Side?

It is a good thing for a church member to ask himself occasionally how much he is worth to the church of which he is a member. Let him ask: "Am I an asset or a liability? On which side of the ledger do I belong?" Every member of the Christian church holds a treasure in trust. He holds it in trust for the church and also for humanity. The Christian faith has been carried down through 19 centuries, and it must be handed on by faithful men to the generations which are to follow.—Broadway Tabernacle Tidings.

## Let My Life Show Forth

Let Thy grace, my soul's chief treasure,  
Love's pure flame within me raise;  
And, since words can never measure,  
Let my life show forth Thy praise.  
—F. S. Key.

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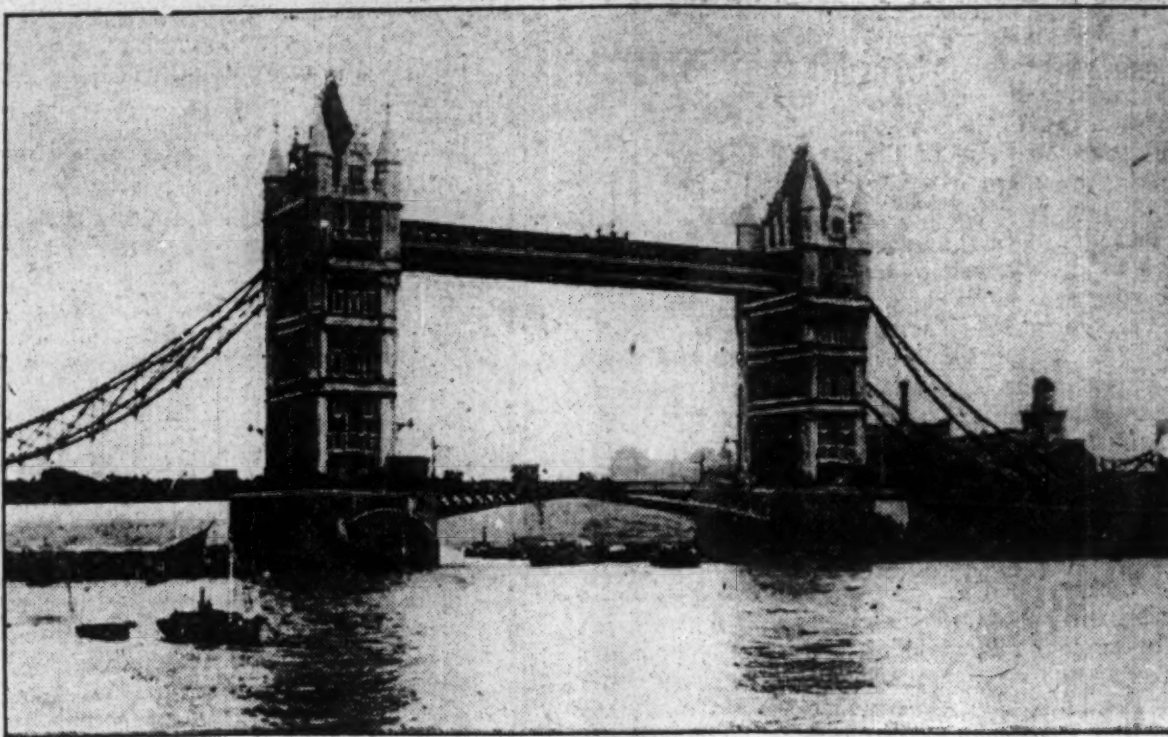
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## HOW LONDON TOWN CAME INTO BEING



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

TOWER BRIDGE, ONE OF THOSE WHICH SPAN THE THAMES TODAY

IN the most recent of those charming topographical monographs which Hilaire Belloc delights us with from time to time, the author essays to show us how London town came into being, why it stands where it does, and not elsewhere. Anciently, it appears, practically all intercourse between Britain and the continent passed through Calais and Dover—that is to say, across the narrowest part of the channel. As these early voyagers cared not for long to lose sight of their ships, and were unable and unwilling to venture far inland, it followed that they were soon stopped in their march northward by the estuary of the Thames. Now some of the richest and most fertile lands in Britain lay north of the Thames, in East Anglia, for instance, and it early became necessary to have a permanent crossing over the river, the nearer the coast the better.

So Mr. Belloc pictures these early settlers and traders feeling their way, as it were, in and along the southern bank of the Thames estuary, searching for a place where they could establish a regular ferry, and build the fortified stations which would be needed for its defense on both banks. For long they would be continually baffled by the never-ending marshes that constitute both banks of the estuary. True, hard

spits of chalk and gravel, such as were necessary for their purpose, do crop up here and there among these marshes, as at Woolwich and Greenwich on the south bank, and Gravesend and Tilbury on the north, but they never correspond, that is, a strip of gravel on the Kent side is never answered by a corresponding strip on the Essex side, and vice versa. And an isolated strip was useless for the particular purpose in view.

So on went the explorers, groping and sounding and prospecting, until they came to the spot where London now stands. Here, for the first time, a jutting spit of hard gravel on the Kent side is answered by a similar spit on the north bank. And here, accordingly, they settled down to erect their rude stockades, and instituted their ferry, and ultimately built their bridge, London bridge, and so laid the foundations of the world's greatest port and city. Higher up the river, had they thought it necessary to go on, they would have found these corresponding spurs occur-

That which is often asked of God is not so much His will and way as His approval of our way.—S. F. Smiley.

## Turnpike Hotels of Michigan Now Farmhouses

ONE of the last reminders of early Michigan history to disappear is the old turnpike hotel. While driving through an early settled community it is not unusual to see these old fashioned buildings that were once the fashionable stopping places on the main highway serving the farmer. For the turnpike hotel, in spite of its weather-beaten appearance, makes a very spacious dwelling and will shelter a good sized family.

The trader and the trapper came to the turnpike hotel after their long journey through the woods, and there told of encounters with Indians and wild animals,

continues a writer in the Michigan Farmer. The statesmen depended upon these hotels for a home while making trips from one little city to another, and many a political scheme was hatched under the shelter of the old hotel at the bend of the road. Many of the greatest men in American history have made long tours through the wilderness, and the registers of these old inns bear their names. These old registers are a history in themselves and would be a great source of pleasure to the autograph collector who could pore over their contents.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### From "The Attic Window"

Of all the windows in our house  
I like the attic window best;  
Because it's high and small and round,  
And oh, so different from the rest!  
For every single way you look  
Is like a fairy picture book!  
Such lovely things there are outside!  
Red chimney stacks, and near, blue sky,  
And fat cats walking on the roofs,  
And baby cloudlets skipping by;  
And pigeons cooing on the sill,  
So I can stroke them, if I will!  
The smoke plumes from the chimney-stacks  
Are banners waving to and fro,  
While gallant knights, with prancing steeds,  
Through the long roof-lanes come and go.  
The clouds at sunset often hold  
Great palaces of shining gold.  
—Isabel Ecclestone Mackay.

### Wanted to Be Put Off

Johnny's teacher had given him the word procrastinate to write 10 times on the blackboard, because he had a habit of putting things off or not doing them at once, and that was what procrastinate means. Then she said to him, "Now John, write a sentence using the word." Johnny thought for a long time, then he wrote on the board, "Hi, conductor, procrastinate me at the next corner!"

### Helping the Birds

At the bird sanctuary in Meriden, N. H., the director has registered 81 species. Lecturing lately about birds, he spoke of the great increase of birds throughout the town since the protection was established and organized. All the boys and girls of the town are said to be enrolled as bird protectors and friends, and in many towns through the country similar work is being done.

### Today's Puzzle

#### NUMERICAL ENIGMA

I am composed of 13 letters and can be found on the map of Europe.  
My 2 7 8 is to make a mistake. My 6 7 1 4 13 11 is a small fur animal. My 5 9 10 is a shade of brown. My 6 10 3 is the finish.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE  
Son, net—sonnet.

## Flowers and Berries of September in New England

EXCLUDING a long list of New England flowers already chronicled in August a botany student brought home and identified another large collection of field flowers or berries on the first of September. The following entries were made in the student's journal:

Nightshade, with both the charming purple blossoms and the bright red berries. This plant, not at all what its reputation says, is quite a harmless member of the wayside bouquet though the berries are not edible. It is rather vine-like; many of the leaves have small appendages from the stem. The flowers are five pointed, with petals that curve back. The stamens make a sharp little cone of yellow at the center, and the form of the flowers is like the dainty cranberry blossom, though very different in color. Nightshade is indeed a family name and the potato is the most famous member of it. The nightshade is the bittersweet, celebrated in Dr. Holland's once popular verse.

The cranberry is of the heath family. It is a dainty little fine-leaved vine and just now the berries, ranging from green, to pink, to the deep crimson ripeness, stray here and there outside the cultivated cranberry bogs.

The arrowweed is a little water plant. Three delicate blossoms with three white petals each grow at the top of the thick stem, and have bright gold centers. The

ring quite frequently, as at Battersea and Brentwood and elsewhere. But the lowest crossing on a great tidal river is the all-important point: the others are comparatively nowhere. And from the first London has never had a rival on her own river.

## "HE KNOWETH THE WAY THAT I TAKE"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HE KNOWETH the way that I take; when he hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold." These words, spiritually understood, give comfort to all upon whom falls the shadow of earth-trials, and they also arouse a keener confidence in the omnipresence of good, for they point in no uncertain way to the perfect plan of spiritual being. God knows the way that man takes! How is the sense of companionship with infinite loving intelligence awakened? How grateful and secure do we feel in the knowledge of Love's brooding care, and how confident of success, when we meditate upon the tender interest and responsibility of our Father-Mother in the unfolding of each one of God's ideas!

We are told in the Bible that God is too pure to behold evil. Logically, then, it could not be true that God causes His child to go out upon a way of sorrow and pain in order that he may return purified to the way of Life. To think of God, who is all wisdom, as a perfect creator, one must also acknowledge the flawless excellence of all His works. Man, the idea of God, the exact likeness of Himself, could never be capable of sin or suffering; nor could he deviate for a moment from the perfect way marked out by divine Mind. For in a single moment of defection the likeness of Spirit would cease to be. But the perfect way of spiritual man God knows, and knowing, preserves. Man's high destiny, therefore, is to tread the highway of pure Mind where wrong or impure thinking is never found.

To the human, material sense, this lofty estate of spiritual man seems so dim and distant as to appear scarcely real or true, at least in the present time. So men have submitted to discordant conditions because they have believed them to be life's inevitable adjuncts. To impress the truth of being upon a mortal who is all too familiar with the briery path of bodily and mental suffering requires a proof more convincing than mere words. Proofs, however, are not lacking that perfect God and perfect man is the actual design of spiritual being. The world's need of a practical religion was well understood by Mrs. Eddy, the Founder of Christian Science.

## Flowers and Berries of September in New England

leaf is arrow shaped. This belongs to the water-plantain family. The lobelia inflata is a tiny pale blue blossom that grows on a tall raceme and has a much puffed, round calyx. This is cousin to the brilliant cardinal flower which is also one of the lobelias.

Two beautiful mallows were found, the tall rose colored one that looks so much like a single hollyhock, called rose mallow, and the musk mallow, a smaller flower, with divided leaves and five narrow, open petals of a delicate rose lavender color.

The withe-rod berries are frequent in the same localities where the arrowweed is found. The withe-rod fruit, pink at first with a pretty bloom, turns dark purple. The arrowweed berries are dull blue and grow in an open flat-topped cluster. The leaf of this shrub is very charming, a much toothed and rounded oval.

The beach plums are found in all colors, pink, rose, red, purple and yellow. The holly has no fruit as yet. The running swamp blackberry fairly carpets open fields. The button bush has exchanged its bloom for its hard green balls. The pokeweed berries are black and purple on their red-purple stems.

The dodder is an interesting little parasite. Its thin golden stems twine round the other plants and the tightly clustered tiny white flowers seem to be growing on these supporting stems. After it

## Only the Worthy Things Permanent

If we respected only what is inevitable and has a right to be, music and poetry would resound along the streets. When we are unhurried and wise, we perceive that only great and worthy things have any permanent and absolute existence. By closing the eyes and slumbering, and consenting to be deceived by shows, men establish and confirm their daily life of routine and habit everywhere, which is built on purely illusory foundations.—Thoreau.

## Her Course

She covered up her eyes lest they should gaze  
On vanity, and chose the bitter truth.  
Harsh toward herself, towards others  
Full of ruth,  
Servant of servants, little known to praise,  
Her own self learned she to forsake  
Counting all earthly gain but hurt and loss.  
So with calm will she chose and bore  
The cross,  
And hated all for love of Jesus Christ.  
O lily-flower, O gem of priceless worth,  
O dove with patient voice and patient eyes,  
O fruitful vine amid a land of death,  
O maid replete with loving purities!  
—Christina G. Rossetti.

## All Our Effort

To continue to live in the Spirit demands all our effort, all our courage and patience and faith.—Winston Churchill.

## POINT OF VIEW IN STORY-WRITING

THOSE who like to read a well-written story and to analyze the art of the writer will be interested in a bit of criticism from the Baltimore News, written by Miss Virginia Cloud. Touching on a recent book, she says that the author never speaks from her own point of view but always from that of some character. Now the reader sees with the eyes of a young girl, now with those of a farmer, now with those of the professor and his wife and so on. This kind of writing also appeared in a volume in which a dozen well known writers, headed by Mr. Howells, collaborated not long ago, each writing a chapter and each telling the same incidents in the words of a different character. Of course incidentally came in a great deal of amusing contradiction, exactly as there does in everyday experience. Things that were stated in one way in Miss Wilkins' (Mrs. Freeman's) chapter were made to mean something very different when some one else was writing. Miss Cloud shows that in the book under her review she finds this constantly changing view-point, and she thinks that it destroys the artistic unity of the book. A story thus told may be interesting and must be distinctly awakening to thought, driving the reader to draw his own conclusions—as again one has usually to do every day—but such a book is not to be regarded as art. Miss Cloud says:

"To my best belief this is a method which is now less often employed and does not make for constructive coherence. But, in an instance when the story is told from one sustained point of view, neither impersonally by the

author, nor deliberately through one personality, it would seem to be the only method left by which the author could give the impression of unity. The point of view in fiction, whether the story is to be told internally or externally, or by means of the many variations of these methods, is the most vital point of construction and too important a basis of plot structure to be entered into briefly."

Here is opened up again the old question of art. Do we have it for its own sake? Art regarded as beauty and an ordering of human things to something more nearly resembling logical completeness than usually they are seen to have, is sustained on the one side; but advocates of the art named realism have also their cause. Perhaps the point is that one may choose one's own method and form and do well in the chosen line.

## Civilization in the Philippines

Out of 7,633,426 inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago, 6,987,686 are civilized, according to the Philippine census of 1903, published by the United States government and cited by the Philippine People. Those 6,987,686 are all Christians and their ancestors have been Christian for three centuries. They are, in short, 6,987,686 Filipinos who have the fundamentals of occidental civilization. Former President Taft, when secretary of war, speaking of the Filipinos said in his special report to the President of the United States in 1908 that the Filipinos are a Christian people—that is, a people with western ideals. They look toward Rome and Europe and America. He said: "It is the only Malay or Oriental race that is Christian. . . . They learn easily, and the most striking fact in our whole experience in the Philippines is the eagerness with which the common Filipino agricultural laborer sends his children to school to learn English. There is no real difference between the educated and ignorant Filipino that cannot be overcome by the education of one generation."

## Need of Elucidation

As people read nothing in these days that is more than 48 hours old, I am daily admonished that allusions, the most obvious, to anything in the rear of our own times need explanation.—De Quincey.

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## "Star-Spangled Banner"

### History

A patriotic pamphlet cited by the Portland Oregonian recounts interestingly the incidents which attended the composition of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key. This gentleman was a lawyer, practising at Washington when the city was captured by the British in the war of 1812. The next move was against Baltimore, which was defended, somewhat inadequately, by Ft. M'Henry. As their forces approached this fortress they made prisoners of some Maryland citizens. Among them was a Dr. William Beanes, who happened to be a friend of Mr. Key. When Key heard of his plight he obtained permission from President Madison to solicit his release under a flag of truce, but the mission resulted for the time only in his own detention. He was therefore with a British fleet during the bombardment of Ft. M'Henry, which lasted a day and a night. During the darkness, as the roar of the cannon filled the air, everybody expected the fort to fall, but it was nobly defended and the rising sun still shone on the American flag waving over its battlements. Key was so moved by the spectacle that he forthwith wrote his famous poem, using an old envelope for lack of other paper.

## Christianity Benevolent

The whole tendency of the Christian religion is to inspire benevolent action toward all mankind. The parable of the good Samaritan is the most characteristic in the New Testament. The whole lesson of Christianity is embodied in the line "Go and do thou likewise." There is the essential difference between Christianity and every other religion in the world.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, September 8, 1913

### America and Hindu Students

IN THE bulletin which Hindu students in colleges and universities of the United States have begun to publish the reflective reader finds much new information about a movement of considerable significance both because of its motives and its proportions. The names are given of at least twenty-five men who last June received the degree of B. A. from some of the finest institutions of the country. Several of these Hindus have held prominent positions in the cosmopolitan clubs. They are beginning to appear at the many student conferences, religious and educational, which are characteristic of American educational evolution on its social side. In short, to Japanese, Chinese and Korean representatives of Asia, Americans are now adding natives of India as pupils in schools and colleges and as students of American democracy; and judging by the tenor of the communications published in the bulletin of the Hindustan Association, the hosts thus far have made a favorable impression upon their foreign guests.

These communications also indicate that their Hindu writers seldom contemplate permanent residence in the Occident. Western sciences, industries and methods of government are to be studied, but not for self-aggrandizement. The chief end is to prepare to render effective service to the "mother land." Taking advantage of freedom of speech as well as freedom of thought, America is to be an arena for discussion by Indians of all faiths and grades as to how the India of tomorrow may best be modernized without surrendering the permanently valuable wealth of the past.

Should the exodus of Hindus from the east to the American educational institutions take on anything like the proportions hinted at in this bulletin or intimated by the growth of registration during recent years, the effect of the process on subsequent Indian history might be something like that on Japan and China of their youths' contact with the United States.

That so many of the Hindus who already have won academic degrees in the United States have specialized in physics, chemistry, agriculture, electrical and mechanical engineering and sociology, is significant. Returning home they will at once join and lead in that process of industrial and economic uplift which is characteristic of contemporary India.

To a greater extent than has been the case with other Asiatic students in the United States, the Hindus seem to make it a matter of personal adventure. They come more dependent on labor for support while they study. They have no government backing as have most of the Chinese, and they represent a less wealthy stratum of society than do most of the Japanese.

ONE of the very latest inventions is that of growing lawn grass on such a foundation that it can be handled as a carpet or a rug. This may enable the sensitive commuter to take his lawn into the house in strips of an evening and clip it, without exciting the curiosity of, or inviting comment from, his neighbors. It is possible, however, that his wife may ask him during his vacation to shake the lawn.

CANADA is watching with great interest the launching of an agricultural credit bank in the province of Saskatchewan. It might be said without exaggeration that interest in the experiment extends into the United States.

### Cooperative Buying in Philadelphia

ON THE FACE of the statements issued, it would seem that the cooperative system of buying has been carried to success in Philadelphia. Those engaged in it are 8000 of the 10,000 employees of the Rapid Transit Company. It does not appear that the organization operates its own supply houses, but, rather, depends upon the ability and willingness of grocers, butchers, bakers and merchants in general to accept its coupons in payment for articles purchased. Thus, at the outset, it avoids responsibilities, as well as investment, such as have proved too great a load for many cooperative enterprises. But at the same time, in dealing with the general merchant, it forfeits a profit which has helped to swell the earnings of many successful cooperative companies. The wide departures in method often noticeable in cooperative undertakings serve to prove that the system, to be successful, must be adapted to special conditions and peculiar needs.

In the present instance, 100 stores, scattered through the city, accept the cash coupons issued by the cooperative society at their face value. Cash coupon books are easily obtainable and they contain coupons to the value of \$2.50, \$5 and \$10. Books of the purchasing value of \$2.50 are sold for \$2.30, those of the \$5 value for \$4.60, and those of the \$10 value for \$9.20—or at a uniform saving to the members of 8 per cent. It is stated that the purchases made by families in the society aggregate \$4,000,000 per annum.

It is interesting as well as significant that arrangements have been made by the managers of this association whereby merchants in various districts of the city, and in various lines, shall hereafter accept the coupons on the same terms as the 100 stores already available. From this the inference may be drawn that in consideration of the steadiness and volume of the custom promised, the merchants are willing to allow the 8 per cent discount. On this basis, if the society, as appears, operates no supply stores of its own, it becomes simply a cooperative purchasing agency, and its energies must be directed toward seeing that its members share in a real rather than apparent profit from their coupon book discounts. They are to a very large measure assured of this by reason of the fact that they may buy with coupons as they would with cash. That profitable cooperation is possible has been thoroughly demonstrated. It seems to be necessary, however, to determine wisely just what plan will best meet the requirements of the particular community and class which the system is expected to serve.

THE news from Mongolia continues to be in the highest degree unreliable. Whether from Chinese or Russian sources, it is quite evident to those who know anything of the situation that, whether the news has any foundation in fact or not, it is obviously colored to bring it into line with the exigencies of the politics of St. Petersburg or Peking. The latest telegram from Urga, emanating from St. Petersburg, which states that the hutukhtu has issued an ordinance uniting south and north Mongolia, and has instructed the Mongolian commanders to protect the lives and property of peaceful Chinese, to reopen the Urga-Kalgan trade route, and to enter into friendly relations with Manchuria, is too obviously inspired by policy to command serious attention.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the hutukhtu has no authority to unite south and north Mongolia, and no means of enforcing such authority if he had it. The ordinance is just about as much effective in bringing about any union between the two districts as the edict of some highland chief, uniting England and Scotland, would have had 300 years ago. The telegram in question goes on to state that the Mongolian government has also promised the Chinese merchants that it will give military protection to caravans coming from China. It is again hardly necessary to point out that there is really no such thing as the Mongolian government, that Mongolia is peopled by independent tribes whose chiefs owe no real allegiance to any authority, and that in Mongolia today there is no more national consciousness than there is in Albania, or than there was in Scotland 300 years ago.

What is really happening in Mongolia is a question difficult indeed to answer. It is doubtful whether it could be answered in Peking. It is almost certain it could not be answered in St. Petersburg. Russian policy in Mongolia is in the hands of the military adventurer. Like so many outlying districts which border on the Muscovite belt across the old world, this great division of the old Chinese empire is but a field for Russian experiment, for spasmodic military adventure fathered by St. Petersburg if successful, repudiated if a failure. There is no policy, as far as St. Petersburg is concerned, save the policy of opportunism, and there is only one thing certain in regard to the whole matter, and that is that when the "Mongolian government" issues an edict the original draft is in Russian.

### Billboard and Other Outdoor Advertising

IT IS OBSERVABLE in the comments occasioned by the report of the New York billboard commission to the mayor that in some quarters the recommendations seem to go too far; in others that they do not go quite far enough. The commission would prohibit all outdoor advertising except shop signs in the neighborhood of parks, public buildings and streets of exceptional character, and it would abolish all flashing electric signs in or near residence districts. It would also limit the size of outside advertisements, regulate advertisements on subway and elevated railway stations, prohibit roof signs in residence districts, provide a censor for the wording of outdoor advertising, and levy a tax upon it.

There are many thousands of people, as there are many newspapers, with no special fondness for outdoor advertising as it is generally understood, that are as adverse to too much regulation as they are to too much license. It must be admitted that if the outdoor advertisement has some very radical and uncompromising opponents at this time, it is because it has gone to an intolerable extreme. Despite moderate protests and friendly counsel, it has continued to intrude upon private rights and public property until it has aroused, perhaps, here and there, an unreasoning antagonistic sentiment. It has done worse than this from the standpoint of its own welfare—it has created the impression that it cannot be regulated if permitted at all, unless, indeed, it be regulated with a view to its suppression.

In these circumstances it would seem that advertising interests controlling the billboard, the electric sign, the railway station, street car, elevated, subway and other mediums in this general class, would do well to give serious thought to the situation they have themselves created, and with the purpose of bringing about conditions that will be less obnoxious to the public. Manifestly, the present widespread protest against certain forms of outdoor advertising has substantial popular backing. Before the outdoor advertisement interests go far in denunciation of the radicalism of the reformers they might well begin taking steps to make this radicalism inexcusable.

BEFORE the present year is over those who like to take long-distance trolley excursions, just to see how far they may travel by electricity in any given direction, can go a great deal farther than ever before. Many links have been supplied in the cross-country routes, and some very important extensions east, west and south are nearing completion.

THE novel is not the marketable form of literary property that it used to be, as not a few authors who rely upon it for income are finding out. In the first place, relatively speaking, books are not being read as much as they used to be, not even for pleasure. The staged play, the motion picture, the illustrated periodical, the pageant and the dance, the touring car, golf and a thousand and one things that allure are arrayed against the story writer, at least during all save the winter months. Moreover there is the public library to be reckoned with, which, whatever its effect on the number of persons reading a story, does not conduce to multiplication of buyers, and this is the important detail from the royalty standpoint.

Nor is this all. Cheap and prompt reprints of stories by popular favorites and attractive and inexpensive new editions of standard fiction are hostile to the pecuniary success of stories by artists who cater to the few rather than to the many, and who, even under former more favorable conditions, never were tempted by hope of large royalties into becoming mere "book carpenters."

On the other hand the author of a work of fiction today, if the story has certain qualities, may count on new forms of income from

### China Uncertain About Mongolia

it, which, in many cases, will more than make up for any shrinking of income on the basis of books sold. With dramatic and cinematograph royalties added to income from serial publication and from books sold, there are not a few British and American novelists of prominence, who, from one book a year, derive an annual income which only the upper stratum of professional men approach. If this exemption from the necessity of hasty and crude work and this opportunity to brood over both form and content of a tale are utilized as they should be by writers of fiction the world of literature may be a gainer in classics. The temptation, however, will be to coin revenue from new as well as old sources of income, and as rapidly as possible. Those who thus succumb will betray their art for ducats.

NOTHING shows the powerlessness of the great powers and the conflicting selfishness of their individual aims more than the fact that the European press is at the present moment engaged in seriously discussing the question as to whether it is their intention to remove the Turk from Adrianople or not. Enver Bey, the paladin of the Muhammadan party, has taken repossession of the city at the head of the Ottoman troops, and simply declares his intention of holding it against all comers, or going down in the breach, as the Emperor of the eastern empire went down in the breach when Constantinople was stormed some five centuries ago.

A very different man to Enver Bey, Djavid Bey, has been putting the reason for holding it in a quite different way. The peace of Europe, Djavid Bey tells us, necessitates the holding of Adrianople by the Turk, since only in this way can a strategic frontier be discovered which will prevent the ambitions of the Bulgars from jeopardizing the peace of Europe by a new advance against Constantinople. What, however, Europe undoubtedly feels in the matter is that though Enver Bey is no doubt absolutely sincere in his conviction and determination, and though Djavid Bey may be diplomatically making the best case possible for the Porte, it is neither the devotion of the one nor the dexterity of the other which is keeping the crescent floating over the second city of the empire, but the absolute inability of the great powers to reconcile their private aims, and their disinclination to move when those private aims are not directly affected.

The simple fact is that, treaty of London or no treaty of London, there are certain powers which would not be in the least averse from Turkey remaining in Adrianople. The United Kingdom, as the greatest Muhammadan power in the world, would not probably be bitterly disappointed if the fall of the Turk could be broken at Adrianople instead of at the Enos-Midia line. The government in Berlin, which has for many years maintained the most cordial relations with the Sublime Porte, would not be likely to put any obstacles in the way of a rehabilitation of the influence which Marschall von Bieberstein once exercised on the Bosphorus. The diplomacy of Russia, though it is fairly tortuous, is commonly not difficult to comprehend, and a boundary which kept Bulgaria outside the line of the Maritza and Adrianople would keep her just that much further from a successful dash, at a later period, into Constantinople. It is not probable that either Austria or Italy has any particular feeling in the matter. Austria and Italy are indeed at the moment far more opposed to the claims of Greece and Serbia than to those of Constantinople. There remains France, and France, without any particular policy on the subject, is always friendly to the wishes of Russia. The one hope, probably, of the Bulgarian people is, consequently, that the great powers in general and the government in St. Petersburg in particular may come to the conclusion that there is more to be gained in favoring Christian feeling in the Balkans than in supporting the more or less smiling Ottoman defiance of the intentions of the treaty of London.

ANALYSIS of the lists of plays to be given by British and American actors before American audiences this season makes apparent an unusual number of renderings of Shakespeare's tragedies, comedies, and histories cast in dramatic form. Managers, at least, do not seem to be taking the master artist at the low rating put upon him by Voltaire, Walt Whitman and G. Bernard Shaw. Modern realism has yet to show itself the audience-winner that the romanticism and idealism either of the past or the present prove to be when a direct appeal is made to the people on terms that the masses can meet. Judged by no higher test than box-office receipts, there is no greater playwright than he who wrote both "Hamlet" and the "Comedy of Errors."

When the unquenchable vitality of this classic dramatic literature is contemplated, it brings reassurance at a time when so much of contemporary playwrights' work offends either by its crudeness of form or its vulgarity of tone. In pursuit of liberty some writers seem unable to distinguish between liberty and license. Witness then such plays as have forced from the press of New York city during the past week almost unanimous condemnation of the lowered social ideals of which they are typical.

Quite apart, then, from any satisfaction which the man of taste and loyalty to classic traditions may take in the frequency with which Shakespearean plays may be seen this season, is the satisfaction which the moralist, also, may have in the same fact. There are, at least, to be occasional engagements where investment of cash will bring in returns that inspire rather than degrade.

While we are on this theme it may be opportune for us to note that ere long, owing to the cooperation of some of the finest of English players, "Hamlet," at least, is to be brought within the ken of the multitudes that resort to motion picture shows of the better sort.

A PRACTICAL lesson in modern industry and finance is to be found in the fact that the national bank deposits of Indiana fell off \$2,320,082 since June 4 last. How is it explained? The money was needed to move the crops.

NOTWITHSTANDING periodical attacks on whitewashing, 3,520,462 long tons of lime were produced in the United States last year. But this only serves to show that the country knows how to discriminate.

### While the Turk Holds Adrianople

### Bard of Avon a Present Interest

### Fiction and Its Authors' Rewards